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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1457

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13 September 1983

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. MILITARY, POLITICAL PLANS FOR MICRONESIA ASSAILED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 17 Aug 83 pp 1-2

[Article: "Washington-Style Trusteeship"]

[Text] Under this heading the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (THE RED STAR) of August 16 carries a military-political commentary on questions related to United States trusteeship over the strategic territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia). In violation of its commitments to the United Nations, the newspaper writes, the United States uses the mandate for the temporary administration of Micronesia exclusively for purposes of its global expansionist policy. Today, the people of Micronesia is much further away from gaining independence than they were over three decades ago when the mandate for trusteeship was issued, the newspaper points out.

The world is aware of the tragedy of the people of Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls that had been converted by the Pentagon into a nuclear test range. Another sixty or even ninety years will be required, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA cites the American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, before man will again be able to live there. The tremendous damage to the nature of the region, to the health not only to the present but also of the future generations of Micronesians, of course, cannot be compensated by the cash hand-outs Washington tries to pass off as "economic aid."

Recently, the newspaper continues, Washington has been exerting many efforts to finally annex this strategic territory. The status of "freely associated territory" or of some "commonwealth" with the United States is being imposed upon the population of some archipelagos.

The real causes of such cynical violation of the United Nations charter and of decisions by the world community, the commentary emphasizes, lie in the large-scale plans of the American military department for the further militarization of the Pacific.

In this context KRASNAYA ZVEZDA cites instances attesting to the Pentagon's use of Kwajalein Atoll for testing MX missiles and the Palau Islands as a naval base. The main port of Palau, the newspaper says, is to serve for the entry of

missile-carrying submarines of the Trident system. Stockpiling of nuclear and chemical weapons are to be set up on Babelthuap Island which is part of the Palau archilepago. Thus, the author of the commentary sums up, the Pentagon creates a structure of bases and strongholds almost 1,500 kilometres long.

The White House, however, expects in vain that the United States will succeed in annexing Micronesia "on the sly." The word community demands that the right of the Micronesian people be safeguarded to a peaceful life, free of military or other neocolonialist fetters, free of fear for the future.

(KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, August 16. Summary.)  
Translated by TASS.

CSO: 1812/250

## INTERNATIONAL

### ICFTU STAND ON COOPERATION WITH WFTU, EAST-WEST ISSUES CRITICIZED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 16 Aug 83 pp 1-9

[Article by B. Stolpovskiy, TRUD foreign news analyst: "Who Stands To Gain-- About a Regular ICFTU Congress"]

[Text] The 13th Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was held in Oslo. This organization emerged in 1949 as a result of a split in the world trade union movement. It was set up and named "free" as a camouflage by the direct placement of the monopolies, first of all the American ones, which were the most powerful after the war. From the first day of the ICFTU its leadership rejected cooperation with the progressive trade unions of the world. Today, too, it serves those who fear like death mighty and militant trade unions and their unity. This has been demonstrated once again by a regular Congress of the ICFTU.

It was held in a situation when the monopolies have been feverishly seeking for a way out of the economic and currency troubles at the expense of the working people and through severer exploitation of them, and when imperialist reaction has been undermining detente and is engaged in the unbridled arms race. Big capital uses the advances of scientific and technical progress, automation and robotization not in the interests of the working people and of the nations but mainly for the enrichment of the military-industrial complex which is placing the world on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

The downturn and the structural and technological changes in the economy are exploited by the monopolies in their efforts to "curb the disobedient trade unions", as U.S. periodical BUSINESS WEEK has put it, to curb at least in the same way as they have done in the automobile and metallurgical industries of the United States when they made the trade unions "agree" to an unprecedented combination of pay cuts, changes in the production rules and renunciation of additional payments, as TIME magazine wrote.

At present, when the crisis is raging in the full sense of this word, the onslaught of reaction against the trade unions has sharply intensified and the question of defending not only the earlier-won rights but also the very

existence of these mass organizations has become particularly acute. The forces of the extreme Right are trumpeting that the trade unions have become "outdated". Lionel Murray, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, is absolutely right to view the series of the anti-trade union laws and actions by the Tory cabinet as an attempt at "the very existence of the organized trade union movement" in Great Britain. This attack against the working people becomes particularly virulent in connection with the fact that a majority of trade unions have not stood aloof of the movement, which has been mounting in Europe and all over the world, against the war threat and against deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries, missiles which turn the continent into a nuclear hostage of the United States.

For all these reasons, today international trade union solidarity is becoming a question of life and death for many detachments of the trade union movement in the West. The call for unity of action, voiced forcefully by the 10th World Trade Union Congress, acquires particular topicality for them as well as for the entire world trade union movement. It is pertinent to recall here that this Congress specially addressed all the international trade union centres with a proposal to abandon the differences and to pool their efforts in the main areas of the working people's struggle for their vital rights and for universal peace.

Have the interests of the toiling people gained the upper hand at the ICFTU Congress, and has it displayed understanding of the necessity of unity of action, contacts and international cooperation in the ranks of the working people organized in trade unions? It is from this viewpoint that we shall try to analyze the work of the Congress and its results.

It is necessary to say right away that the developments at it took different courses. The Congress was held in an atmosphere of the struggle between those who take into consideration the realities of the present-day world and seek for answers to the pressing questions, and those who had come to the Congress with biased opinions and predetermined decisions forced upon them by the circles opposed to the interests of the working people. The latter were led by the rightist leaders of the American trade union federation AFL-CIO who behaved arrogantly. These leaders who, it might seem, are now pressed by life more than ever before to give thought to the interests of the working people of their country and to the destinies of peace, had arrived at the Congress in Oslo with a clear aim of pushing the international trade union movement toward the confrontation of the cold war time.

It is a striking fact that from the very beginning, from the opening of the Congress, ICFTU General Secretary John Vanderveken, who has taken this responsible post quite recently, decided to direct the work of the Congress along the road of deepening the split in the international trade union movement. We do not see any basis for cooperation with the World Federation of Trade Unions, he stated. The ICFTU general secretary added a big dose of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism to this statement.



In this way he ignored the existence of the problems that are common to all working people and which can be resolved only through joint efforts of trade unions regardless of their international affiliation and orientation. Furthermore, he right away divided the international trade union movement into utterly incompatible "flows", thereby reminding of the fact that the ICFTU emerged as a product of a split and retains this character in the main. It is also a good time to say here that, in the final analysis the AFL-CIO returned to the ICFTU on the condition that this international organization would remain "unshakably loyal" to the anti-communist postulates. As is known, in the past the AFL-CIO left the ICFTU, considering the Confederation to be insufficiently anti-communist. And now some leaders of the Confederation are going out of their way to please the rich American uncles.

It goes without saying that we are not inclined to turn a deaf ear to the existing differences and contradictions between trade unions of various trends and their international centres. However, with all the diversity of approaches to a number of problems they have still managed to jointly or simultaneously oppose the fascist coup in Chile, and the apartheid in Southern Africa. Both protested against U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs. In the middle of June we witnessed the holding of the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa, which was attended by those centres. The Conference was held parallel with the 69th General Conference of the ILO. Meanwhile the Congress in Oslo exposed the untenability of the stance of those leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) who stake on deepening the split at all costs. Such subjects it discussed as full employment and the need to put an end to poverty; union rights; and problems of peace, security and disarmament, are of interest not only to the ICFTU member-unions.

Incidentally, the WFTU and its member-organizations have more than once called for a dialogue and cooperation of unions of all trends on all these cardinal problems. But if so, how is one to see the ICFTU's approach to contacts, dialogue, and cooperation in the above fields? Is that a repetition of the old and worst ICFTU stances when in accordance with the worn out scripts by Meany relations with Soviet trade unions are tabooed? And this at a time when the governments of Western powers are conducting with the USSR and other socialist countries negotiations on problems of paramount importance both for peace, and consequently for solving most acute socioeconomic problems. The international trade union forum in Oslo again ignored the existing bilateral relations and contacts within the ILO group of the working people, and what is most important, the real cooperation in production of the capitalist countries with the socialist world, which provides millions of working people with jobs, weakening unemployment.

Such a stance is a boon for those who see the crisis and the continuing slump which ruins many branches of the economy, as a means for profiteering to the detriment of the working people and their unions. Much was said at the Congress about the economic and social disorganization in the West. Means were proposed to fight unemployment and poverty. But it is permissible to ask, how is the ICFTU going to implement them, if under the banner of anti-communism it rejects the main thing, the unity of action and cooperation

between unions of diverse trends. There is hardly any need today to prove that the employers' alliances are striving to weaken the role and influence of the unions through their splitting, and, above all, through undermining their solidarity both nationally and internationally. It was no mere chance that under Margaret Thatcher's government strikes became punishable by law.

Neither has the Congress been able to bypass the violations of human and union rights, common to the capitalist world. Speakers at the Congress cited such violations, perpetrated in the United States, Canada, Britain and West Germany. This should really be thoroughly considered. The tragic fate of the air controllers' union which was trampled under foot by the Reagan administration was not something purely American. Suffice it to recall the new Thatcher-Tebbit draft anti-union legislation which jeopardizes the very existence of trade unions; or the "emergency laws" in West Germany, which Bonn officials have bluntly threatened the other day to use against trade unions and all massive movements. Why should not the ICFTU pay attention to those realities of capitalism, when the rights which are fixed in constitutions are reduced to fiction, whereas social concessions, wrung from the employers in a hard struggle, are reduced to naught or just annulled. Instead, an unseemly performance, directed by the AFL-CIO leaders is staged at the Congress, with the participation of a certain representative of the non-existent Polish Solidarity organization, and a campaign of slandering the working class and the people's government of Poland is stepped up, in the "cold war" spirit.

Who needs this? At any rate, this is not needed by workers and trade unions of European countries or countries of other continents. This is needed by those who would like to sidetrack their attention from the real problems of the trade union movement. These problems include the decisive problem--how to put up a bar to the arms race, to stop the slide of the world into the abyss of the nuclear confrontation. It was not fortuitous that some of the organizers of this campaign have ostentatiously stressed at the Congress the unwillingness to meet half-way the demand of millions upon millions of the working people to pool the efforts of various detachments of the trade union movement in the interests of peace and, hence, in the vital interests of the working class. Here the tone was set by representatives of the American trade union federation. Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, made the main report of the topic "Peace, Security and Disarmament" in order to try to impose his line leading to the undermining of the increasing trend toward cohesion, toward united or parallel actions of various detachments of the trade union movement in the struggle against the military threat.

Does this have anything in common with the genuine interests and aspirations of the working people? Of course, it has not. This is so obvious that some speakers at the Congress, contrary to the efforts of its organizers, have sharply criticized the AFL-CIO leaders. These delegates spoke with alarm about the terrible threat which has hung over mankind--the threat of a nuclear war. After the Second World War 130 armed conflicts have been unleashed on the Earth, mostly on the territory of developing countries. Last year alone, 650,000 million dollars were spent for military purposes. And that at a time when there are hundreds of millions of hungry and illiterate people in the world.

It is precisely these realities of the contemporary world which have urged the Congress to respond to the working people's requirements and to adopt a resolution on the topic "Peace, Security and Disarmament", which contains a number of rational and useful demands, although in too a general form. For instance, the resolution points out that the struggle for peace has become the main political problem. One can assess as progress for the ICFTU its commitment to contribute to international East-West detente and to the settlement of conflicts through negotiations and agreements. One's attention is attracted by the demand for an immediate end to the production and tests of nuclear weapons. The document notes that the ICFTU comes out for the tireless search for agreements leading to general disarmament and to the reduction of the strategic and Euro-strategic arsenals of the U.S. and the USSR, for the establishment and extension of nuclear-free zones, for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and for confidence-building measures.

But here too as regards the key problem--the threat of the deployment of new American nuclear weapons of first-strike capability in Western Europe--the ICFTU Congress has taken a stand which to a great extent is similar to Ronald Reagan's "zero option". This naturally questions the seriousness of the ICFTU's intention to follow its own statements about the striving for peace and disarmament.

Nor was there any lack of distortions and misrepresentations in the spirit of the right-wing leaders of the American trade union federation and their supporters. The resolution contains attempts to put the responsibility for the arms race on the USSR and the United States and misinterprets the causes of the aggravation of international tension. The top men of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions have pushed through an instigatory resolution supporting the claims of Japan's revenge-seeking forces to Soviet territory--the Kuril Islands. One cannot fail to see that by doing so they have played into the hands of the most rabid militarist circles of Japan, which is against the interests of peace and security in the Far East.

The rostrum of the congress was also used by open anti-communists in order to try to vilify and discredit the anti-war movement, which has gained unprecedented scope throughout the world, its ideas and aims. Here, too, Lane Kirkland, chairman of the AFL-CIO, made his mark. He openly came out against the idea of freezing nuclear weapons, since, he said, it is supported by the communists. A representative of the French reformist trade union centre of Force Ouvriere, who echoed Kirkland, rejected the idea of nuclear-free zones and went so far as to repeat U.S. administration allegations that the movement of peace forces is orchestrated from Moscow.

True, these fabrications were exposed in several speeches at the congress. A. Vanden Broucke, president of General Labour Federation of Belgium, recalled, for example, that in 1981 over 200,000 people took part in a peace march through Brussels' streets. A similar demonstration against the arms race, and stationing of the new American missiles will be held in the country this autumn. And no one orchestrated us, stressed Vanden Broucke. Many other delegations, who rejected Kirkland's position, pointed to the need to freeze nuclear weapons for the period of negotiations and advocated a dialogue on

questions of war and peace with the socialist countries. C. Dolan, chairman of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, proposed holding a world trade union conference on disarmament attended by delegates from all countries. That initiative, however, was turned down even without a vote.

There was a sharp clash of opinions at the congress over a resolution on the Middle East. To please the aggressive circles of imperialism and Zionism, it did not condemn Israel's barbarous actions on the unlawfully seized Arab territories, nor recognize the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination, something for which many delegates pressed. This alone, says the AGH-CHAAB, the newspaper of the Tunisian trade unions, shows that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which calls itself a "free" organization, is blatantly ignoring its own principles and violating its own rules. The General Tunisian Labour Union, it will be recalled, has decided to suspend its activities in the ICFTU.

The conclusions suggest themselves. The Oslo Congress, as the facts show, was a gross attempt to put the international trade union movement back in a cold war position. And the initiative came again from the AFL-CIO top. And another thing emerged, too: it is not easy to keep the ICFTU ship on such course. This ship has representatives who would like to work in earnest for the solution of problems advanced by life, and are prepared for that to start a dialogue with those who consider it their duty to give all their energies to the cause of peace, disarmament and social progress.

(TRUD, August 14. In full.)

CSO: 1812/245

## INTERNATIONAL

### CHERVOV DISCUSSES REASONS FOR INCLUDING FRENCH, BRITISH ARMS IN TNF TALKS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 19 Aug 83 pp 1-7

[Article by Col-Gen Nikolay Chervov, department chief, General Staff, Soviet Armed Forces: "Who Is Craving for Missile Monopoly"]

[Text] The deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territory of West Germany, Britain, Italy and some other West European countries, projected for the end of 1983, is part of the U.S. Administration's drive for military superiority. In its efforts to gain it, the United States resorts to all sorts of tricks, not stopping even at outright deception of the public. Its main aim is to prevent agreement at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and to site its new first-strike missiles there.

One of the many concoctions zealously spread by Washington in recent time, is about Soviet "monopoly" on the so-called nuclear "missiles of intermediate range". It is alleged that the USSR has always had this "monopoly" and is going to retain it in future, too. This allegation is utterly groundless. It was concocted by American propaganda. In real fact, the USSR never had, nor has, any "missile monopoly." Let's study the facts.

The United States brought its medium-range missiles to Europe way back in the middle 1950s. These were the Matador, Mace, Thor and Jupiter missiles. The Soviet Union did not have medium-range missiles up to the late 1950s. At that time the United States had missile monopoly in Europe. In the early 1960s, the United States sited a large batch of solid fuel mobile Pershing I missiles with a range of almost 800 kilometers, which noticeably destabilized the situation. A little bit later Britain and France acquired sea-launched missiles. At the same time NATO's missile potential in Europe sharply grew when American submarine-launched ballistic missiles were placed under direct NATO command.

In the circumstances, the USSR was compelled to build weapons for its own defense. It built such weapons--the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, and deployed an adequate number of them on its territory to offset the counterpart nuclear armaments of the United States and NATO in Europe. In the face of the growing nuclear threat the Soviet Union was later on compelled to embark on the

modernization of its medium-range missiles by replacing the obsolete SS-4 and SS-5 with the new SS-20 missiles. This replacement did not change the strategic situation in Europe, however: the overall number of Soviet missiles even decreased, and the alignment of the sides' medium-range nuclear armaments as a whole remained on the same level. In the present situation the Soviet SS-20s merely offset the medium-range weapons of the United States and NATO in Europe, in particular, the nuclear missiles of Britain and France.

The allegations of Western propaganda that the USSR is supposedly craving for "missile monopoly" do not hold water. It is common knowledge that the USSR is ready to retain in its European part only just as many missiles as Britain and France have. The USSR has voiced its readiness to negotiate the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe not only in delivery vehicles (missiles and aircraft), but also on the warheads carried by them. "...On this basis we are prepared to begin levelling out the number of missiles of the sides even tomorrow," said Soviet Defense Minister, Marshall of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov. So, the alleged Soviet missile monopoly simply does not exist.

The United States stubbornly insists that British and French nuclear missiles should not be counted in the European balance of forces on the side of NATO. But why? Aren't Britain and France members of the Atlantic Alliance? The U.S. side claims that their weapons should not be counted because these countries are not party to the Geneva talks, and because they do not want to reduce their nuclear weapons. It is argued that taking these weapons into account means affecting the sovereignty of the said countries. Besides, missiles belonging to Britain and France are said to be designed for the defense of these countries alone, not of Western Europe as a whole. And, finally, these weapons are described as strategic, and, as such, not subject to consideration at the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons.

Similar arguments may mislead some people in the West if they tend to take an abstract view of the matter. But if one considers the British and French missiles realistically and objectively analyzes their place and role in the European nuclear balance, an entirely different picture results.

The fact that Britain and France do not take part in the talks does not at all mean that these countries do not exist in Europe, nor does it belittle in any way the contribution made by their nuclear missiles to the balance of forces on the side of NATO. This is an objective fact and it does not depend one iota on whether negotiations are being held or not. Meanwhile, we are being told categorically not to notice more than 400 warheads on British and French missiles trained on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries just because British and French nuclear weapons are under national command. But this fact makes no difference for the "potential enemy." One hundred and sixty two missiles, capable of delivering hundreds of nuclear warheads to targets, are in readiness. It is no fiction. It is a threat which must be parried.

The Soviet proposal to take British and French nuclear missiles on the NATO side in the balance of forces does not affect the sovereignty of Britain and France in any way. The Soviet Union has never doubted their sovereignty. But it is public knowledge that these countries are U.S. allies in NATO. Britain is an active member of the alliance, and consistently supports U.S. positions and implements U.S. plans both at negotiations, and in the military sphere. Formally, France is not a member of NATO's military structure, but it nonetheless continues developing extensive military cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty and its member-countries.

The Pentagon itself invariably counts the nuclear armaments of the U.S. allies in Europe in the balance on its side as an integral component of the West's nuclear forces. For instance, a session of NATO's nuclear planning group on finalizing the plan of using nuclear weapons against the Warsaw Treaty member countries was held in Portugal not long ago. The Britts took a most active part in it. If we take the White Paper of the British Government, it says in no uncertain terms that the British nuclear forces can do such damage to the USSR that the Soviet leaders must take them into account. It is only natural to ask: What does it have to do with Britain's sovereignty if NATO has the single plan of using nuclear weapons against the USSR and other socialist countries, the plan which provides for the employment of British nuclear missiles?

As far as France is concerned, as newspaper FRANCE-SOIR wrote, "There is no doubt that the French military potential, no matter whether it has been integrated or not, serves the interests of the Western alliance.... The French nuclear forces make a considerable contribution to the total potential as well as to maintaining equilibrium with the Soviet forces". According to newspaper LE MONDE, there is an accord with the United States and Britain on additionally deploying French nuclear weapons against the USSR parallel with the respective programmes in the sphere of NATO's "rearmament" in reply to a mythical "Soviet military threat".

In an interview given to radio Deutsche Welle on July 11 West German's Minister of Defense Manfred Woerner stated quite competently that in the event of an armed conflict "from the very first seconds France will be on NATO's side. This is beyond doubt".

So, it is a fact that Britain and France as the U.S. allies in NATO jointly plan the use of their nuclear arms against the USSR and other socialist countries. Evidence of this can be found in many official sources of the West--in the reports of the U.S. Defense Department to Congress on the budget for 1981, 1982 and 1983, in Britain's White Paper for 1978, in the White Paper of the FRG for 1979, in a number of annual bulletins of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies (for instance for 1982-1983), and others.

The "argument" that the British and French missiles, being "strategic", should not be taken into account at the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is not serious either. Juggling with terms cannot alter the fact that the British and French missiles are weapons of a regional, European scale. The missile-carrying submarines of Britain and France patrol the

water area near Europe and are meant for use in Europe alone. Having a range of 3,000-4,600 kilometers, the missiles of these submarines can reach targets on the whole European territory of the USSR.

The stubborn unwillingness of the Reagan administration to change its approach to taking the nuclear missiles of Britain and France into account can be explained only by one thing--by the fact that the entire U.S. unrealistic stand is based on not taking these missiles into consideration. Once this artificially raised barrier is removed, nothing will be left either from the false "zero option", or from the deceptive "interim variant" or from the phrasemongering about the USSR's "missile monopoly". This is the main reason why the United States has turned the question of the British and French nuclear missiles into a stumbling-block at the talks, clearly seeking to protract them and then to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe, pleading "the Russian" intransigence".

Keeping nuclear forces not only on its own territory but also in other areas adjoining the socialist countries, the United States is, in effect, devoting its effort to trying to formalize its rights to preserve the existing situation on a treaty basis, at the same time ignoring the existence in NATO of substantial British and French nuclear forces, apart from the American ones.

The USSR does not claim military superiority either on a global scale or in Europe. But this does not mean that it must have in Europe only exactly the same number of medium-range nuclear weapons as the United States would have there. In actual fact, such "parity" would signify great imparity in favour of the United States and its confederates. This is the aim of the "rearmament" of Europe with new American missiles. But it has nothing to do with the actual security needs of the West European countries--members of NATO. We are witnessing the attempts of the United States to gain military superiority over the USSR and to menace the security of the USSR and its allies.

Hence, if one speaks about monopoly, it is the American side that would like to retain the privilege of keeping its nuclear weapons near the Soviet borders, the weapons which constitute a strategic factor to the Soviet Union, and not only to preserve this unfair monopoly position, but also to consolidate, to strengthen it. As Y. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has pointed out, "the United States would like to win the monopoly position by placing at the USSR's side nuclear weapons capable of hitting targets deep in Soviet territory whereas the USSR does not have and, of course, according to the American logic, should not have a comparable potential anywhere near the United States."

The question of the nuclear armaments of Britain and France was raised by the Soviet side as early as 1980, at the very beginning of the talks with the United States. And if today some people, trying to present black as white, are willing to produce the impression that the demand to take these weapons into consideration emerged not long ago, allegedly by a whim of the Soviet Union, this can be qualified solely as an intentional distortion of the truth. The nuclear armaments of Britain and France should be taken into account--this is the stand of principle which the Soviet side has adhered to from the very beginning.



The bilateral character of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva does not give grounds to leave out the nuclear arms of Britain and France. Any serious proposal on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe must be based on taking into account the whole complex of the weapons which are components of the correlation of forces between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO in the region, and must meet the demand of reciprocity. This is the basic principle.

Ignoring the British and French missiles in the course of resolution of the problem of nuclear arms reduction in Europe means jeopardizing our security and the security of our allies. As it has been repeatedly stated at the top level, the Soviet Union will not abandon its stand in this question. The demand to count the nuclear missiles of Britain and France on NATO's side is not just a request but objective necessity arising from the need to ensure our security. In any case the Soviet Union must and will have an equivalent to the above-said missiles. This is what Y. V. Andropov said in no uncertain terms to this effect: "Try to look at the situation from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union, its lawful interests: on what grounds, by what right are we to be left disarmed in the face of these British and French nuclear missiles aimed at our country?"

"It is clear that we cannot agree and never will agree to this. The Soviet people have the same right to security as the peoples of America, Britain, France and other countries."

(TRUD, August 19, In full.)

CSO: 1812/245

## INTERNATIONAL

### ZIONISM, 'WORLD JEWISH CAPITAL' ASSAILED FOR ANTICOMMUNISM

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 18 Aug 83 pp 1-5

[Article by R. Nikolayev: "Shock Detachment of World Reaction"]

[Text] World reaction headed by U.S. imperialism is making desperate attempts to go on a counter-offensive against the socialist world, against the international working-class and national liberation movements. International Zionism is one of this reaction's shock detachments. Characterising it, the French newspaper TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN emphasised that "the world Zionist movement is, above all, a huge financial undertaking."

One cannot but agree with that point. If in any individual capitalist country Jewish capital is as a rule less than "national" capital, the "world" Jewish capital is cumulatively larger than the "national" capital of any capitalist country. This state of things enables major representatives of Jewish capital to exercise a significant influence on political and economic decision-making by the ruling circles of the Western countries.

A very potent contingent of the Jewish bourgeoisie has taken shape in the United States. Suffice it to say that in that country, where the Jews make up three percent of the population, 20 percent of the millionaires and billionaires are Jews. The aggregate capital of the Jewish bourgeoisie in the United States, according to the American press itself, is 150 billion dollars. Jewish capital is also strong in Belgium, Holland, France, Britain, Sweden, Switzerland and other capitalist countries. And it is no accident that in all these states there are many Zionist parties and organizations belonging to the World Zionist Organisation (WZO). The WZO and the Jewish Agency for Israel (JAI), closely linked to it, have branches in more than 40 countries and represent the leading centre of international Zionism. At the head of the WZO is an executive committee with two headquarters, in New York and in Jerusalem. Its activities range from "religious-cultural" to those designed to involve the Jewish population in subversive acts against world revolutionary forces.

Jewish bourgeois-nationalist organisations that proclaim themselves "non-Zionist" affiliate with the World Jewish Congress (WJC), which is actually a subsidiary of the WZO and which is in close touch with the WZO and the JAI, taking an active part in all Zionist propaganda and other campaigns. On the whole, the Zionists have their reactionary ideas spread now through their international organisations in almost 70 countries.

The ideology of Zionism is the ideology of the proimperialist Jewish bourgeoisie, not of all the Jews, as is claimed without argument by its advocates. T. Herzl, "father" of Zionism, in his book "The Jewish State" made it clear whose interests are met by his teaching: "Rich Jews, who are now compelled to hide their treasures and to feast behind drawn curtains, will be able to enjoy life freely there."

Vague and slippery though many of the Zionist dogmas are, the gist of Zionist ideology is brutally and manifestly evident--it is extreme chauvinism and rabid anti-Communism. What worth, for instance, is a fable, borrowed from Judaism, about Jews as a "God-chosen people?"

It is in our time that the Israeli Ministry of Education has approved as a secondary school textbook the work by medieval Talmud scholar Halevi, who says, among other things: "The Jews are the elite of mankind. They must have slaves. The slaves must not be Jews."

Such theories the militant Zionists are trying to put into practice. Most glaringly it is obvious in the policy pursued by Israeli rulers in relation to Arab peoples, especially with regard to the Arab people of Palestine. It was not by chance that the world community, as represented by the United Nations, has censured Zionism and, consequently, the Zionist regime in Israel, branding it in 1975 as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

Anti-communist and anti-Soviet acts of Zionism, the hatred of its politicians for communism and the Land of the Soviets, which was the first to start building it, are due to class reasons. The Great October Socialist Revolution weakened and then eliminated a major element in the system of the global Zionist "concern." It created a new society which gave freedom to the oppressed peoples, including the Jews; it proved in practice the hollowness of Zionism and opened up the historical way to final eradication of all forms of racism. All that evoked intensive animal-like hatred of the Zionists.

The Zionists' subversive activity against the Soviet Union has also been extended to other socialist states. International Zionism openly supported the counter-revolutionaries in Czechoslovakia and Poland, attempting to interfere in the affairs of these countries. To this day the widely ramified network of mass media of propaganda, owned or controlled by the Zionists, is persistently conducting an unbridled anti-socialist campaign.

Even these facts show the aggressive nature of the political practice of Zionism. This practice is being carried out within the framework of world imperialist strategy. "There is no imperialist power," says one of the documents of the Communist Party of Israel, "on which Zionism has not pinned its hopes, and there is no imperialist power which does not try one way or another to use Zionism for its own purposes."

In this ominous symbiosis there can be traced the following hierarchy (along an ascending line): the Zionist ruling circles of Israel--world Zionism--world imperialism with the United States in the lead. The junior partner of this triad

obsequiously takes up any filthy work that is entrusted to it. Apart from attacks on the world of socialism and provocations against the international communist and working-class movements, Israel is waging a struggle on a broad front against national-liberation movements and coming out in support of reactionary regimes.

Thus, Tel Aviv did everything it could to prevent the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, and up to the last minute took enormous pains to save the blood-drenched regime of Somoza in Nicaragua. Israel has its military instructors in El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala, Uruguay, Haiti and is selling arms to their fascist regimes. The Zionist top leadership of Israel maintains the most intimate relations with South Africa's racist regime, even as far as cooperating with it in the military, including nuclear, field. Israel has signed an agreement with Honduras, assuming the role of a supplier of arms to the Honduras army and the bands of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries that are on the territory of that state.

In most of these cases the directing hand of Washington is clearly visible. And not only directing, but also feeding-up. It is obvious that Israel could not either economically or militarily fulfill the instructions of the U.S. imperialists if it did not receive generous financial and military aid from them. And this aid, according to a recently-published official report in Washington, has since 1948 come to as much as 25.3 billion dollars. Some sources even put the whole of financial aid to Israel from the United States over the past 30 years at 60 billion dollars.

The Zionist Israeli regime has always been forced to work for the liberal handouts from its imperialist backer, which at the same time is also a direct accomplice of many criminal actions of Israel, primarily in the Middle East. As the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel stressed, the aggression unleashed against the Arab states in 1967 "was not just Israeli, but Israeli-American." It remains such to this day. Washington along with Tel Aviv bears the full responsibility for all the crimes against the Arab peoples, which the Zionist-imperialist alliance is committing.

The conversion of Israel into a barracks-type state that is in a state of permanent aggression against neighbour Arab countries not only weighs heavily on its people in the economic regard, but also enables the Israeli Zionist ruling circles to conduct an on-slaught on its social and political freedoms. The example of present-day Israel thus shows very definitely that the policy of the Zionist top leadership ruling in it stands in glaring contradiction with the interests of the popular masses of the country, just as Zionism as a whole, which runs counter to the genuine interests of the working Jews in whatever country they live.

(KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, August 17. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/249

## INTERNATIONAL

### IRANIAN SAVAK 'REVIVED,' 'FULFILLS FORMER FUNCTIONS'

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 26 Aug 83 pp 2-3

[Article under the rubric: "APN Informs and Comments"]

[Text] The Evin prison for condemned men in Teheran is filled to overflowing, APN's political analyst Vladimir Nakaryakov writes. Shah's secret police (SAVAK) which is hated by the people, has actually been revived, and fulfills its former functions under a slightly changed name (it is called SAVAMA in the West). The Islamic authorities have restored its 5th Section that "fights against communists and subversive elements." Former SAVAK men are employed there, including General Hosein Fardust who was in control of the Shah's secret political police.

This section has been actively "working on" the leaders and active members of the Tudeh Party in the Evin prison in recent months. Professionals from the secret police have tortured them into false "confessions," and now a trial is being prepared to make short work of those who supported Khomeini in a bid to defend the working people's rights, preserve and deepen the Iranian revolution's anti-imperialist essence, and implement progressive reforms.

The senseless war with Iraq, now nearly three years old, has already cost hundreds of thousands of young and healthy men their lives, and keeps swallowing huge material resources. Each of the sides spends one billion dollars a month on war. All efforts of the United Nations, other international organizations and a number of countries, aimed at ending the conflict and beginning negotiations, have failed because of the Iranian side's stubborn intractability.

Observers say that the government of Iran is making use of the war to distract attention from a multitude of problems and the hard plight of the working people, and to eliminate its political opponents in the country.

Absolutely immoral methods are recommended for persecuting the dissidents. A ranking Iranian leader said recently: "To control the opposition the Islamic Republic needs no additional policemen, as the Shah did. We have an army of 36 million informers. Let people follow each other in their residential areas and families, and inform the police about everything suspicious. We have professional investigators," this statesman added, "and they shall do the rest." As for "the rest," that seems to signify goals, torture and death.

(APN, August 25)

## INTERNATIONAL

### WESTERN SCIENTISTS CITED ON ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 18 Aug 83 pp 5-6

[Article under the rubric: "APN Informs and Comments"]

[Text] Over the past few years new risk factors have been added to the numerous possible effects of the nuclear strike (light emission, shock wave and radiation). The recent research work showed that forest fires caused by a five megaton nuclear explosion would fill the air with so much smoke and soot that a dense layer of combustion products will form above the Earth and will not disperse until several months afterwards, said Bernard Lown, a prominent American cardiologist and Co-Chairman of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, in a Novosti interview. Over this period, the Earth temperature will drop by an average of 30 degrees Centigrade, destroying crops and causing famine. After the clouds of nuclear soot have dispersed, the Sun, punishing the irresponsible people, will direct its ultra-violet killer-rays on our planet, burning everything on its way, because the ozone layer, protecting the Earth from the lethal effect of ultra-violet radiation, will have been badly damaged by that time.

A Dutch philosopher once said that the gravest trouble of the people today is their inability to see the reality of the post-nuclear period, i.e., the disasters awaiting mankind after the thermo-nuclear war. As one of the medical profession and a man studying this problem, I can say that scientific research and forecasts show that in the post-nuclear era the Earth will cease to be a home of intelligent beings.

Today, there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence, for we have very much in common with the Siamese twins: in case one of them dies, the other inevitably dies, too. I think mankind is reasonable enough to make its only possible choice--peace and life.

(APN, Aug. 17.)

CSO: 1812/239

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

SWISS CP JOURNALIST IN UZBEKISTAN--(UZTAG) Elen Brugger, editor of the newspaper VORWAERTS (the organ of the Swiss Party of Labor) has become acquainted with the life of Uzbekistan. [Excerpt] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jul 83 p 1]

SWISS CP OFFICIAL IN UZBEKISTAN--(UZTAG) Swiss Party of Labor Politburo member Jan Spielman is in Usbekistan. J. Spielman was received in the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Aug 83 p 1]

CSO: 1808/350

NATIONAL

SEVERER MEASURES AGAINST PARASITISM URGED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by S. Troitskiy: "The Invulnerable Parasite--Returning to a Subject"]

[Text] Millions of people work in various sectors of the public economy; they produce a significant amount of material values. But more can be done if socially useful work can be made available to the so-called parasites. By not working, these people break off a rather large and toothsome morsel from the public loaf.

However, we sometimes make too many allowances for these people and don't wage a decisive battle against them and, as it has become clear, we do not even know exactly how many of these people there are.

This was discussed in the article "Ignorant Loafers," published on 19 May (STRANITSA NK No 9).

Workers for the Committee of People's Control of the USSR have reported that the number of persons illegally avoiding work and arrested by police agencies in three cities in Novosibirsk Oblast alone exceeds the work resource deficit for the oblast as a whole. Things are no better in several other regions that were investigated. Moreover, there are still many loafers who do not end up at the police station and who live without being noticed.

Thus, "Help Wanted" notices are not at all directed toward a void. There are many vacant positions in factories, plants and construction for people to fill.

And the affair must begin with a strict and complete count of all who are avoiding work for no reason. B. Kychanov (Omsk), for example, reports about four men who are able to work but have not done so for 5 years, and also that the number of loafers registered with Omsk police agencies alone is equal to the number of employees in an average industrial enterprise. At the same time, 14 percent of the equipment in local plants is idle due to lack of personnel.

Letter writers criticize the practice of comprising work force balances according to oblasts, cities and rayons. These documents today do not give a complete representation of numerical and qualitative composition of the unemployed. Someone works a total of 2 or 3 months and he is considered to have a permanent production job.



Each of us is required to work by law. Measures for punishing parasitism have also been devised, but it turns out in practice that there are many ways to avoid responsibility for long-term idleness and to easily keep it a secret.

When a man is discharged from work, it becomes practically impossible to check on him. His service record is in his hands, and what is more, he can leave it in any personnel department: no one will look for the owner anyway, and if necessary they can always issue a new one at his new place of employment. After finishing secondary school it is also possible to go for months without work and no one asks about this either.

Readers are giving concrete proof that the system for obtaining population employment statistics is imperfect. Although previously there was a place on the passport for place of employment, this no longer exists. If an idler happens to be investigated, he names at random any establishment where he supposedly works.

The parasite, like the gingerbread man, can chant: "I ran from the grandfather...." In our case the grandfather is the labor collective, which lets a man go and bears no responsibility whatsoever for his eventual fate. Indeed, the zhek [possibly housing commission] could be the grandmother. It would seem that at home, where everyone is in view of his neighbors and the old people on porches and at home, it would not be easy to avoid public control. But they do avoid it, and easily. A. Biryukova (Moscow) told of this. The housing committees know basically who the drunks are. They are not difficult to find, but one does not find the quiet loafers.

Meanwhile, to start work a man needs a certificate from his dwelling place, and if someone does this too often then he stands to draw attention to himself to find out the reasons, and this is an opportunity for establishing control.

V. Blokhina (Gorkiy) relates that in the municipal housing administrations there are large debts for rent and public utilities. Many do not pay them off for a year or more. And just try to get it. Neither the court nor a notary will help. The majority of debtors, as it later becomes clear, do not work anywhere. What is particularly surprising is that some parasites often live in nice apartments. However, it is impossible to evict them or to move them into places that are not as nice; to turn off the heat, electricity or gas is illegal as well. This is how the idler's rights to live at the expense of others are protected!

His rights are actually set down by law. He is permitted by law not to work for 3 months. Then, since he was "kind" enough to work for 10 to 15 days, he once again gets a free, legal means of support. Our excessive humanism suits them very well, however such behavior does not correspond to the socialist form of life and moreover it contradicts it.

Certain letter writers suggest counting how long a person has been unemployed in the course of an entire year. If it works out, let us say, to be 8 months, then legal responsibility for parasitism is in order.

While the suggestion is perhaps not a perfect one, it is worthy of attention.

It is a known fact that a rather large percentage of loafers abuse alcohol. The microrayon population often knows them personally and wonders: how is it possible to live, drink, not work anywhere and have no responsibility for this? It turns out that it is possible.

It is simply not an easy matter to send an alcoholic to a work-treatment dispensary; the drinker's health must first be evaluated. However, he will not go to a hospital by himself. The district police staff worker must put pressing business aside to literally lead him by the hand to doctors' offices, laboratories and dispensaries.

One would agree that it is very odd to hope that the drinker will be in good health: he will have either an enlarged liver or high blood pressure--it will generally be impossible to send him to a work-treatment dispensary. And there he is, protected by the medical commission certificate--he has become invulnerable. In the final analysis he has actually become an invalid. Vodka leads to no good.

An honest man does not tolerate such a state of affairs, where someone against all of our principles does not work but eats, and sometimes even better than those who work.

Some live off of their parents and relatives, others engage in speculation and various machinations--some even steal. Readers cite the lives of many who do not work. They all emphasize the same thing, however: in the final analysis parasitism gives rise to crime.

Many suggestions on how to put a quick end to such a harmful phenomenon as malicious avoidance of socially useful labor continue to appear in print.

In June (1983) the CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted: "The raising of a new man is inseparable from a most energetic struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism and parasitism...."

Deputy Chief of the USSR TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] V. Gur'yev answered in the publication "Ignorant loafers." He reported that there would be a count of the parasites, but an investigation proved that this was not so. The editors were duped, to put it mildly. And yet a solution to the problem of keeping track of parasites is of the utmost necessity. Readers V. Minin (Volgodonsk), P. Sinyavskiy (Sevastopol), S. Karlyuk (Kiev), N. Obraz (Vladimir) and A. Nikitin (Saratov) and others write convincingly on this point.

Right now there are a large number of measures in existence for the fight against such ugly manifestations as malicious avoidance of socially useful labor, laxity and lack of discipline--all the things that prevent our forward progress. Local soviets and police and public agencies are faced with a large task and we repeat that this must be done with an accounting. Every parasite must be visible and under control and in the final analysis be useful and not harmful to society.

12262

CSO: 1800/1544

NATIONAL

ANTI-ALCOHOL PROPAGANDA, RAISED ALCOHOL PRICES MAY BE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 5, May 83 pp 48-51

[Article by Vadim Ol'shanskiy, leader of group on study of socio-psychological aspects of combating drunkenness and alcoholism among the youth, Scientific Research Institute for General and Pedagogical Psychology, USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences: "Let Us Investigate Together"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in italics in source]

[Text] There are really not many publications which would not concern themselves with anti-alcohol propaganda on their pages. A passing glance at them is sufficient to say that in the last 2 or 3 years this section of publicism has deepened and expanded noticeably and has become richer and more ingenious in its forms for presenting material. But nevertheless, as formerly, the importance of the subject forces us to approach this work and its results with strict criteria.

To Believe or Not Believe

An important direction of anti-alcohol propaganda is instructive. The press systematically publishes articles by specialists--most often by physicians and jurists and more rarely than would be desired by teachers and educators--which disclose the negative consequences of drunkenness with greater or less scientific depth.

At times, which is incomparably more difficult, the authors attempt to analyze the sources of drunkenness as a social phenomenon. Success was achieved here, in my opinion, for example, by Candidate of Medical Sciences Ya. Girich who published the article "The Family Microclimate" in KRASNOYARSKIY RABOCHIY [Krasnoyarsk Worker]. The article is actually capable of expanding the horizons of even a well-read audience.

But, as far as I can judge, the basic mass of the publications is reduced to two rather stereotyped theses: "alcohol--the path to crime" and "alcohol--the enemy of health."

First the criminal fact: someone took a fairly large dose of alcohol (usually the amount drunk is reported) and committed a crime. Frequently there are picturesque details: "he grabbed a knife lying on the table, struck Tsvetkova about 20 times, and then he strangled his wife with a rubber hose" (NOVGORODSKAYA PRAVDA, 10 June 1982) and information on what punishment the criminal

received. The second part of the publications are generalizing data: "In our kray almost all premeditated murders, more than half the hooliganism, and one out of three road and transportation accidents are committed by persons who are intoxicated" (KRASNOYE ZNAMYA [Red Banner], Vladivostok, 5 August 1981). In conclusion, there is a call for the broad public to struggle against evil.

The second stereotype is devoid of such a pointed subject but, in return, it presumes the author's high erudition. For example, STAVROPOL'SKAYA PRAVDA (11 December 1981) published and commented upon ancient Russian sayings and French proverbs and made reference to the Spartan laws of Lycurgus, the customs of Ancient Rome, and the edict of the Chinese emperor Vu Vong issued in 1220 B.C. where it was pointed out that all those convicted of drunkenness are subject to the death penalty.... And the finale--frightening medical data: "The average life's duration of an alcoholic is 20 years less than that of nondrinkers, abuse of alcohol was noted in 38 percent of patients with stomach cancer, 44--with gum cancer, 58--with cancer of the nasopharynx, 65 percent--of the tongue...."

For an analysis of these stereotypes of the instructive article, I selected what in my opinion were the best publications. No doubts are caused by either the competence of the authors or by their sincere striving to enrich the reader and equip him with material for instructive talks at production, in the family, or in school. But exactly because these stereotypes of anti-alcohol propaganda received such broad dissemination, it seems necessary to me to investigate the psychological mechanism of their influence on the readers.

I will begin with an experiment which acquired worldwide fame. Information based on facts and logic which convinces that smoking increases the danger of lung cancer was communicated to a large group of people being tested and then the reaction to this information by various groups of people--smokers and non-smokers--was recorded.

I will use a table for clarity.

	<u>Considered This Situation Did Not Have Own Opinion in</u> <u>Unconvincing (in percent)</u>	<u>This Regard (in percent)</u>
Nonsmokers	55	16
Occasional smokers	68	18
Average smokers	75	9
Heavy smokers	86	7

This experiment, just as a great many others, proved that the human mind is "automatically" protected from information which causes the sensation of threat or fear. An active protective reaction may cause an effect which is opposite to the one which the propagandist achieves.

It is necessary to take into consideration one more widespread form of psychological defense--dismissal. A person agrees with the content of a report but sincerely believes that it does not pertain to him. The author's desire to use an exceptional fact which causes a striking emotional reaction is natural. But it is namely the singularity and exclusiveness of the situation which help the

reader to protect himself internally against unpleasant analogies and comparisons: this is not about me. Receiving stereotyped information which does not influence his attitude toward alcohol, a person is imbued with the conviction that he already knows all about this. It is a negative effect which can now be designated by the word "inoculation": now you will in no way catch the reader. He simply does not wish to return to this subject any more. And therefore, it seems to me, it is worth asking ourselves the question: are many readers attracted or, on the contrary, repelled by the rubrics: "Fight Drunkenness!" and "Lessons of Sobriety," and the title of a television program, "A Physician's Talks on Alcoholism?"

It is the task of the propagandist to overcome the psychological barrier and force the addressee to sense a personal interest in the report.

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA [Soviet Culture] (6 April 1982) mentioned a curious experiment in two schools of the city of Kirov. It is only a pity that the bureaucratic style of the article, in my opinion, hinders the perception and comprehension of what was said. The essence of the experiment: first teenagers answered the questions of a questionnaire concerning interest in alcoholic beverages and familiarity with them, and then the parents filled out the same questionnaire independent of them--each for his child. When the result was compared, the mothers gasped: they never even suspected that their offspring had already been involved in the use of alcohol! In this way, the psychological barrier was destroyed: the parents felt a burning requirement to prevent alcoholism, several "realized the harm from drunkenness and quit drinking, and 150 fathers began going to parents' meetings."

Of the material which was looked over, that prepared by the writer Z. Balayan, "The Victim--One's Own Child" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 12 January 1982), seems to be very successful, perhaps the best, of those which were looked at. The main thought is placed at the beginning: "Millions of fathers and mothers must know: one shotglass of vodka is sufficient for their son or daughter to be born incurably sick." This is not the heading "For a Healthy Life!" for you. For you see, we are discussing facts which have long been known. "According to my calculations alone," the author notes, "about 30 publications have been written on this subject during the last 10 years. Many--several times. The total number printed--a little less than a billion. At the same time, of 196 pairs of parents with whom I had the occasion to talk, 177 (90 percent) never read even a line about the 'drunken conception'...."

There it is, the might of the psychological barrier. And at the same time, there it is, an example which proves that anti-alcohol propaganda requires true skill. The content of Z. Balayan's article was retold with the addition of some data (including about Lycurgus and about Ancient Rome) by the Smolensk newspaper RABOCHIY PUT' [Workers' Path] (30 January 1982). But one-fourth less space was allotted to this material than in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. They placed the heading, "With the Entire World--Against Drunkenness." And the subject withered. If the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA had been transferred from hand to hand and been forwarded by mail this article, I fear, was not even read by all the subscribers.

By the way, it cannot be excluded that I am making a mistake. I belong namely to that social group on which LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is oriented first of all. And RABOCHIY PUT' has its own readership which, possibly, does not like the style of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. I am ready to make my apologies if I am incorrect in my conclusion. However, the main thought remains as formerly: it is necessary to learn to overcome psychological barriers, not in a haughty manner but unobtrusively, to speak with the reader "as equals," to strive to help him, and to win his confidence. But for this to be possible, journalists and authors should delve into the psychology of social groups which comprise the readership of their newspapers and the audience of television broadcasts.

#### The Experience of the Struggle: To Convince or Compel?

In 1982, I had the occasion to give two lecture cycles in Kirov. One of them--"The Socio-Psychological Aspects of Control"--was heard by middle-level managers and secretaries of party organizations of a number of enterprises. The second cycle--"Man Among People"--was given for education, public health, and cultural personnel and trade union activists. I asked all my listeners to fill out a questionnaire. Along with other problems, the attitude toward drunkenness was touched upon. The material which was collected--448 filled questionnaires--is curious because it records the opinion of those who constantly work with other people and know their thoughts and feelings. All those who participated in the questioning are, unquestionably, readers of our newspapers and journals.

"IN WHAT PLACE AMONG OUR PROBLEMS WOULD YOU PLACE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST DRUNKENNESS?"--was asked in the questionnaire. A little less than half of those answering indicate: in first place. "This question is the most important, more important than the food problem," wrote a male, 35 years of age, the chief power specialist of one of the plants. Almost as many people allocate "one of the leading places" to this problem. "In second place--after mismanagement" (a woman, 32 years of age, a teacher), "After instilling respect for work--second" (male, 51 years of age, an electrical engineer), "First--peace, second--nutrition, third--fighting drunkenness" (a woman, 54 years of age, worker in an OTK [technical checking department]). Only one-tenth of those who filled out the questionnaire consider this problem "far from the most important."

The second question: "IN THE LAST 1 OR 2 YEARS IN YOUR CITY HOW HAS PUBLIC OPINION CHANGED RELATIVE TO THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL?"--caused some disagreement. Favorable changes are noted in one-fourth of the answers: "A very decisive struggle against drunkenness is felt at the enterprises" (a woman, 40 years of age, department head). However, many sense differences between word and deed. "Censure intensified, drunkenness increased" (male, 35 years of age, engineer); "Yes, they have begun to say a lot but thus far have not found effective measures to combat drunkenness" (male, 32 years of age, deputy secretary of a party committee). Sixty percent of those who expressed an opinion are inclined toward the thought that the desired changes have not occurred, and some people even note undesirable changes: "A further growth in the use of alcohol is noted, especially among women" (a woman, 43 years of age, economist).

The third question was as specific as possible: "HOW DID THE RECENT INCREASE IN PRICES FOR ALCOHOLIC DRINKS INFLUENCE THE STRUGGLE AGAINST DRUNKENNESS?"

Only 8 percent of those questioned responded favorably concerning this measure. The majority held to another opinion. "They drink as before," "The speculators are becoming rich," "They are drinking alcoholic beverages of poorer quality and are poisoned even more," "They drink in places not allotted for this and they drink moonshine," and "Only the family budget and the children suffer." Twenty-three percent of those questioned point to the negative consequences from raising the prices. Sometimes, dissatisfaction is expressed directly: "It had no influence on drinkers. For people who sometimes take wine for celebrations, it is even vexing" (a woman, 54 years of age, OTK worker).

Of course, the questioning took place in a specific audience. Nevertheless, this clearly expressed requirement to see the result seems to me to be extremely characteristic. Not simply to fight against drunkenness, but to seek more effective forms of fighting.

Judging from the publications, the workers of the press are also feeling this requirement more and more persistently. This makes the second line of the newspaper attack--participation in specific anti-alcoholic actions--more and more noticeable.

SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA (27 April 1982) publishes a letter: "I read an interesting article, 'Best of All, Absolute Sobriety,' in your newspaper. Please excuse me for my abruptness, but I would like to ask: aren't you tired of shuffling paper? Glance around you: wherever you go--wine and vodka bottles in a broad variety. Not everyone can resist such temptation." This abrupt opinion gives the newspaper the opportunity to report unobtrusively that for a period of 10 years the number of stores which sell alcoholic beverages in the city was reduced from 128 to 24 and that "since 1980 the sum obtained from the sale of wine and vodka articles is not included in the plan for basic commodity turnover and this means that it does not influence the bonus of trade workers." The solution of other problems is also reported at the same time: "Eleven narcological offices are now operating in the city, and nine more will be added to them in the immediate future," and collectives where the prevention of drunkenness is well organized are presented as an example. Thus, the reader gets the impression of a broad attack against drunkenness: they took up this cause! In addition, I believe that this publication also assisted in the solution of many practical problems.

And here is another publication of almost the same volume--in the Khabarovsk newspaper TIKHOOKEANSKAYA ZVEZDA [Pacific Star] (1 December 1981). The heading--"Give Battle to Drunkenness!" Correspondence describes thoroughly and even meticulously how a railroad ORS [worker supply department] violates the rules of trade in wine and vodka articles. It turns out that the newspaper had already criticized this organization. Now new facts are presented.

Such publications inspire thoughts. On the one hand, supervision of the execution of laws and moral standards is an important task for the press. Publishing exposing material a second time, the newspaper lets us understand that "we will not leave the matter as it is" and thereby reinforces certain of the reader's ideals. Some violator, perhaps will hasten to turn over a new leaf; who wants to "castigate" him? But there is also another aspect of the problem, of which it is also of some use to ponder. Doesn't the newspaper undermine its

own authority in reporting that they do not react to its criticism? Isn't the impression created, namely because of such publications, that we only "began to chatter more" but actually are unable to do anything? And here the Kostroma SEVERNAYA PRAVDA [Northern Pravda] (19 August 1981) recalls the well-known fable, "And Vas'ka listens but eats on..." in connection with such violations of the alcoholic beverage trade regulations.

In my opinion, it would be better, having received and checked certain material, not to release it for publication immediately but first to bring about order and achieve actual changes and only then inform the readers what has been done and what punishment the guilty parties received. The Soviet state can force each salesman, each militiaman, and each of its employees to implement official instructions.

In those places where explanatory work--in particular also by the means of the press--is reinforced by organizational work the public joins in the struggle for a healthy life with enthusiasm. And this can also be sensed from the nature of newspaper statements. More and more often the newspapers are turning from edifying monologues on the harm of alcoholism to a dialogue with the reader. Surveys of letters and reflections on letters strengthen feedback and increase the effectiveness of the influence.

#### The Tactics of the Struggle: We and They

Using sociological terminology, I will note the important socio-integrative role of the means of mass information and propaganda. With their assistance, people are united more closely and interact more successfully, realizing the community of their goals, thoughts, and ideals. Psychologists stress the importance of the feeling of "we" (the opposite--"they," "you"), which insures the protection of the personality and association. M. I. Kalinin taught the propagandists: do not set yourself off against the audience, do not say "I will teach you," better say: "Let us examine together."

Just how is this watershed noted--between "them" and "we," those who are struggling and those with whom the struggle is being waged--in anti-alcohol propaganda?

From the viewpoint of the attitude toward alcohol the population can arbitrarily be divided approximately as A. S. Makarenko classified pupils: assets--sound liabilities--morass--rabble.

Let me stipulate at once: the word "rabble" may seem out of place to some. I am ready to replace it with any other. But doesn't it seem to you even more out of place, and even insulting, that people who have become inveterate drunkards, lost a human cast of mind, who designate themselves with the nickname "bich" [scourge] (sometimes this is interpreted as "former intelligent person"), and make ends meet by earnings which turned up by chance only because it is usually connected with physical labor, pass as "workers" in accordance with all legal and statistical clauses? Let us call things by their names: these are socially degraded people; it is not the working class, not the peasantry, it is "they" and not "we."



But, of course, it is not a matter of words; the fact is that the four groups which I named actually exist. And most reasonable appears to be the tactic of education in which the assets unite around themselves the first three categories in a single powerful "we"--both the "sound liabilities" (capable of action!) and even the "morass" (not hopeless!) against the fourth group--those who have become inveterate drunkards.

Today, any other tactic for combating drunkenness would prove to be less successful. And we can consider clearly erroneous the extremist position of persons who consider themselves assets of the teetotalers ("we") and as such contrasted themselves to all the other ("they") categories. And not considering the socio-psychological situation which has developed historically, these people put forth demands which are unacceptable for the majority of the adult population: "complete, unconditional, 100-percent temperance." They are trying to change public opinion, tendentiously setting forth facts and exaggerating. Not relying on the possibility to carry the majority along behind them, they demand radical compulsory measures of the state (a "dry law" in its extreme forms and so forth) which are directed against those who think (drink?) differently....

This extreme position has already been subjected to criticism in the press. But even up to now, articles by supporters of such views are encountered.

I believe that these people are absolutely sincere, that they want "what is best." But it is well known that shortcomings are only excessively developed virtues. If the extreme "teetotaler" position received broader propagation in our press, it would bring harm to the cause of combating drunkenness.

Long ago psychologists studied the so-called "boomerang effect"--a situation where as a result of excessive frequency or intensity of certain "convincing reports" a result is obtained which is the opposite of the propagandist's intention. The excessive exaggeration of even a correct proposition can convert it into an absurdity. And when the reader runs into an obvious absurdity--calls to strike the word "wine" from poetry or remove goblets from the stage and from the screen--this causes the desire, even among nondrinkers, to object to such (and it happens, at the same time also to other) demands of anti-alcohol propaganda.

The other extreme is just as harmful. "It makes no difference whether he (a drinker--V.O.) is 15 or 50 years of age," write L. Gudkovich and V. Zhel'vis, "maximum kindness of people who love him--mother, wife, sister--is needed.... Make it seem that for him each return home is a celebration, and he will never go to his friends. Love him as you loved him at one time and it will be repaid with interest. Will be repaid!" (STAVROPOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, 18 June 1982). On the whole, the article is quite good and humane. If only this humaneness had not been transformed by the authors into a call for connivance. If formerly talk concerned the shifting of the boundary between "we" and "they," there are no boundaries at all here. What a universal embrace!

Great danger is concealed in the psychological feature of some people which F. M. Dostoyevskiy designated as "administrative ecstasy." They willingly join

in social work because it permits them to feel their own significance. The struggle for temperance also gives people of such a mentality the possibility to be drunk with the authority which has been obtained.

UCHITEL'SKAYA GAZETA [Teachers' Newspaper] mentioned one such case (9 October 1982). An "unhappy" pupil and his parents were summoned to a meeting which was attended by 29 parents and representatives of the school, housing and housing-maintenance office, and the militia. Neither the class leader, nor the chief of the teaching department, nor the parents' committee became acquainted ahead of time with the situation in the family of this teenager. Enthusiasts organized a tribunal concerning his mother. "I still remember this meeting with shame," the author writes. "Adults, without shame, lectured another adult knowing only the external aspect of the matter and not being interested in and not examining the life of the boy and his family." They began to examine--and became ashamed, but only when the teenager quit school.

I should like to conclude the talk about the tactics of the struggle against drunkenness by referring to international experience. The journal UNESCO COURIER (No 2, 1982, p 7) related, in particular, how a burst of uncontrollable enthusiasm engendered by the striving to put an end to drunkenness led to such lamentable results that it compelled the governments of several countries to adopt strict measures which brought the corresponding work into a certain channel. Specialists who are professionally engaged in the study of alcoholism and methods for combating this evil came to replace the amateurs.

Scientific data define more accurately and sometimes even refute those truths on which a person who is guided only by his own notion of the state of things frequently relies in his actions.

#### Why Is It Bad To Drink?

There is the term "substantiations" in psychology. They connect opinions on various problems which are urgent at a given moment with steadier and deeper ideas about life and about human relations.

A person believes that one can drink. A person believes that one should not drink. In order to support or destroy this conviction of his, one should know well the ideals and values on which he relies when substantiating his attitude toward the consumption of alcohol. For example, in the conduct of preventive work with schoolchildren they often speak of the pernicious effect of alcohol on the health. But here, our study showed that this misses the target. Of 252 Moscow schoolchildren whom we investigated, thoughts of health arise in only 2 in connection with the use of alcohol. And this can be understood! People do not value and, at times, simply do not notice what they have in plenty. It is useless to frighten teenagers, for whom problems of health do not exist, with diseases of the heart and the liver. So is it worth trying when these talks only strengthen in the youngsters a lack of receptivity toward any attempts to divert them from wine?

The journalist, just as the psychologist, must look attentively at the values of various groups of the population and at their dynamics. Then the anti-alcohol propaganda will become both more varied and more effective.

For the present, journalists have found (and are exploiting mercilessly) perhaps, only one indisputable basis: children are a valuable thing. The drunkenness of adults spoils a child. "Cure my daddy" (NA SMENU! [The Replacement], Sverdlovsk, 23 February 1982), "Daddy. I'm afraid of you!" (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA, Tallinn, 27 April 1982).

The Moscow newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA (22 August 1982) successfully substantiates the condemnation of drunkenness, connecting the latter with the plundering of public valuables. Under the heading: "From the Judge's Chambers" it tells of how provisions obtained in a criminal manner were sold to get money for drink. During a search a moonshiner was found to have 2,500 kilograms of mixed feed, 120 kilograms of corn, 60 kilograms of wheat, and--an exchange fund: 21 liters of moonshine, 125 liters of home-brew beer, yeast, and other products and equipment by means of which the proprietress made alcoholic drinks and obtained cheap feed for her 5 pigs, cow, ducks, feeling of hatred for moonshiners would arise without which propaganda of this type is transformed into simple instruction.

Here we find one extremely vulnerable place in our anti-alcohol propaganda. Alarm for one's own health, for the well-being of one's close ones, fear of a crime (but again, fear of oneself).... All these are our allies in the struggle against drunkenness. Reliable allies! But you see, all these feelings and incentives do not emerge beyond the limits of individual values. Just why does the press appeal so seldom to civic feelings--to conscience, honor, and morals? But you see, in our anti-alcohol propaganda of the 1930's it was namely social values which occupied the central place ("You don't get to communism with a drunken face!").

Anti-alcohol propaganda cannot fail to appeal to social values and spiritual ideals. It is a deep layer of the social consciousness, basic in the meaning that the substantiations of all deeds are based on it. The strengthening of this layer is the most important task of our ideological work and of organizational work, too.

Tell Us Who Your Friend Is...

In our questioning, which I mentioned cursorily, not only was the attitude toward the use of alcohol disclosed. The attitude of a person toward the world, toward other people, and toward problems of his own life was recorded simultaneously. It turned out that these, it would appear, very different things are closely interconnected. For example, among some schoolgirls hostility toward their own drunkard-father was intertwined with a condemnation of drunkenness.

Such a mechanism comprises one of the important springs of human behavior. Let us assume that I am very fond of one person. But I know that he cannot tolerate alcohol and I, you see, love to drink. Psychological discomfort arises. And the logic of emotions is such that either the hostility toward alcohol arises in me, too, or I stop being attracted to this person or, what also is not excluded, I try to develop alcoholic inclinations in him. In analyzing any episode from your own life, you become convinced of the validity of this psychological law.

I do not know whether it is consciously or intuitively, but I see that the authors of the most successful materials use this property of the mind successfully in their work.

KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA (11 November 1981) published a feature story by A. Levina, "Thank You, Doctor." The author succeeded in creating the mode of a most fascinating young person, a promising surgeon. A misfortune occurs--the surgeon is left without hands. The reader cannot fail to sympathize, he already came to love this person. But the hero did not stop being a doctor. He goes to work in a narcological office and gives all the strength of his soul to this office. The propagandist service of the story is that it causes a favorable attitude toward a new type of medical institution. It is well known: a drunkard will hardly read an article about the harm of drunkenness. But here such a story about a person who also suffered greatly, you see, perhaps he will read such a story. And perhaps it will be easier for him to cross the threshold of the narcological office.

And one more article--from the newspaper TRUD (12 October 1982), the heading--not this tedious "School of Temperance," but the interesting "Courage!" "At the price of his own life Private of the Militia Kamil' Bashirov saved people who were standing at a bus stop." The authors convinced me that a remarkable person died through the fault of a violator, and now a strongly negative feeling toward the drunken driver arises in me. Thus an emotional background is created and the soil is prepared for subsequent anti-alcohol influences.

And if a method existed to measure the effectiveness of material, who knows, perhaps the greatest anti-alcohol charge would be discovered in material where there is no discussion in general about drunkenness and drunkards and the words "vodka," "wine," "breaking the law because of intoxication," and so forth are not used. But in return, propagandizing of the socialist way of life is conducted vividly, convincingly, and infectiously--as masters of publicism are able to do.

One can frequently hear: a broad campaign of struggle against drunkenness has been initiated in the newspapers. A campaign, campaign-like--we have a skeptical attitude toward these concepts. And precisely: an analysis of newspaper publications provides grounds for philosophic doubt. Under conditions where it is necessary to publish much, regularly, and systematically, at times criteria are lowered unintentionally. There are not enough masters who master the art of persuasion -- and consequently, apprentices help out whose writings the reader "scans" superficially in the best case. I see loud "banner headlines" that cloak a rather primitive content; I see one author publish one of his articles in four different newspapers.

And at the same time, it is namely the campaign in the anti-alcohol struggle--it is what is necessary for us now most of all. In individual newspapers and in the press as a whole. Precisely worked out, deliberate, planned, and executed in accordance with all laws of propaganda art, relying on a profound knowledge of the laws of perception and the psychology of people.

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NATIONAL

AYTMATOV PRAISES YEVTUSHENKO'S POETIC CONTRIBUTION

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 21 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by Chingiz Aytmatov: "The Sail of Poetry"]

[Excerpts] When a poet reaches the age of 50, that's the time to say something about him, for one mustn't forget that everything has its time. And there wouldn't be anything wrong with that. Harvest follows harvest, then is collected into the granaries. Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, unquestionably, also deserves such an attitude. But the triumph has never gone to the poet's own person, for if he is a true poet, he is first of all a thinker, knowing the value and place of the word, and for a poet, the word, like God, is never to be taken in vain. If he is a true poet, he is a toiler of the spirit, which constantly suffers, responding, like a pain, to everything it comes into contact with, and as the years pass the poet becomes more and more the martyr of other people's troubles and his own doubts. The great poet cannot be spoiled by fortune, and though favored by the public, the great poet cannot exult in his luck even when he is known by millions.

I speak of this because the creative fortune of Yevgeniy Yevtushenko was unique, and the fact that he has managed to cope with this fortune is likewise an example which is unique and instructive in the highest degree.

To Yevtushenko's credit, he was able to control this elusive element, able to distinguish the genuine from the sham, able to preserve the natural health of his extraordinary talent, to take root in tradition while being an innovator and, despite the fact that his boat has not always sailed placidly through the turbulent waves of life, and that he sometimes acted strangely, Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, trying at one and the same time to be both apostle and rebel, dwelling in the most complex contradictions of the spirit, grew into a major figure and became a famous and beloved poet.

That is a fact! It is impossible to deny it. I said grew, meaning by this not only the concept of gradual forward movement--which, incidentally, is not at all the rule in art--I meant one of the most striking features of Yevtushenko's talent--the capacity for uninterrupted personal development, continuous enrichment and mastery of ever new aspects of the human condition, ceaseless renewal of feelings and attitudes toward the world and consequently the content and forms of his work. As an artist, Yevtushenko looks at the

world always with the eagerness of a discoverer, as if it were each time new, able to make a precise impression of the complexity of the everyday, and the premonitions of life's future. And here one must recall that literature, in one of its manifestations, is intended to arrest time in its all-obliterating flight.

There is not space in a short essay to go into detail about Yevtushenko's work; that is a special task which cannot be rushed. But there are parameters of poetry which you cannot get around even in this type of piece. Civic spirit and lyricism, or lyricism and civic spirit--it's the same thing--these are the two supporting "structures," the two criteria which always have been and always will be the highest measure of the universality of poetic art, including both personal feelings and the party-mindedness, national character, and epic nature of the work. In this sense, Yevgeniy Yevtushenko is a poet of exceptional capacity and range; it is surprising that his meter encompasses the street and something ineffable, something of celestial mechanics; it is surprising that in his rhymes modern man is presented from the scarcely audible "murmurings of the spirit" to his globally significant space launches, the times when he, like Michelangelo's figures creating the world, seeks out the foundations of life on high and on the earth, when he is a creator and builder, and the times when he is just a tired man. All of this has a place in the master's poetry.

Poetry should be beautiful--that is its distinguishing feature! Poetry should be courageous, like a soldier--that is its strength! Poetry should be musical--that is its fascination, for there is no limit to the revelations of the human spirit... I think of this when I read the great poets, and I am three times happy when I discover for myself the harmonies of my contemporaries--excuse me for saying "for myself," but there is no art which is not "for oneself," for art is effective only when we are with it, only with a living people. And if suddenly everyone turns away, then even Leonardo's Gioconda ceases to be the Gioconda... By this I mean to say that only poetry which is inseparably linked with the life of the people and fixes their gaze upon itself can be true art. This doesn't mean popularity, but something much greater, though less sensational.

Yevtushenko's sensational period is long past, like a dream, although this too is still part of his account, and if you asked me which I read more--the earlier or later Yevtushenko--of course the later, wiser one, the somehow (if you will) more tragic one, but nostalgia for his early things suddenly catches at the throat, moving one to tears. We were all young then, that is probably why. And here before us we see the new Yevtushenko, embodying the experience of the modern artist of the word, a poet in whose work pulses the nerve of our great time, a poet who has arrived at a profound understanding of the world by struggling with himself, by mastering the national experience of culture from Pushkin and Nekrasov to Mayakovskiy and Tvardovskiy, by experiencing world literature and art, and in whom we see the influence, whether direct or indirect, of all the best, the ones who gave us the culture of the 20th century: Picasso, Gor'kiy, Hemingway, Shostakovich, Neruda, Eisenstein, Khikmet, Fellini, Louis Aragon, Thomas Mann. For great art is always art which has significance for all mankind.

And if Thomas Mann was right in saying that literature is humanism plus politics, then the best evidence for it is Soviet literature, and within it, in particular, the work of Yevgeniy Yevtushenko.

In the poet's art our understanding and ideological convictions find reflection, and in the process, what is dear to us is not only that which touches on us directly, our society, our problems and concerns, but also that which is an organic part of the nature of his humanistic work, the fact that he is able to take on himself the troubles of the world and that the antennae of his restless spirit are always on the alert, listening sensitively to the whole world.

This capacity for empathy, this state of spiritual blood transfusion from one man to another, is one of the most important results of the development of the modern consciousness.

The central task of modern art is to awaken in man such feelings and thoughts that the world becomes an object of personal concern for each of us. It is this which holds salvation of the world from impending nuclear catastrophe. In our time art is becoming the medium of the struggle for peace, and many of Yevtushenko's poems are direct appeals to this theme, revealing him to be tribune and publicist.

Yevtushenko is a poet of Russia, and that is his joy.

12255

CSO: 1800/1526

NATIONAL

# CHIVILIKHIN WORK LAUDED FOR DEFENDING RUSSIAN PAST, CULTURE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jul 83 p 4

[Review by L. Volkov of novel-essay by V. Chivilikhin, 'Memory': "Legacies of History"]

[Text] A readers' correspondence conference on the novel/essay "Memory" [Pamyat'] by V. Chivilikhin.

The ever-growing interest in the historical past is a characteristic of our times. This is evidenced by the instant sellouts of historical publications (literary as well as scientific), by the intense interest by our artists in historical subjects, and by the spread of the movement for the preservation of memorials.

In the pages of the novel-essay by V. Chivilikhin "Memory," "events from days gone by" come alive and are brought closer, different time periods turn out to be connected to one another by the fates of people and nations. Decembrists and devotees of science, heroes of the Kulikovo battle and heroes of the Great Patriotic War are all bound together by the binding network of time that we call memory. Each foregoing generation creates a moral ideal for those who follow by their zeal, heroic struggle and their labor. Whereas according to historians "not one city or one prince gave up" during the grim years of the invasion of the Golden Horde, 700 years later soldiers fought down to their last cartridge and last drop of blood. At the front lines of the Great Patriotic War, those who were fighting remembered the terrible legacy of Aleksandr Nevskiy: "He who comes into Russia with a sword will die by the sword." Thus, the people's memory has become a weapon. The feeling of pride in our predecessors and responsibility to those who left our country to us and entrusted it to our care--this is also a weapon. Only those who are strong in spirit, strong because of memory will be the victors.

Chivilikhin rebuffs attempts of pseudoscientific theoreticians to misinterpret the history of our nation and belittle its contribution to world culture and the evolution of human society. It is well known that Russophobia (i.e., fear and hatred of anything Russian) in the West has become one of the widespread forms of antisovietism and anticommunism. Our ideological enemies would like to depict the Russian people as an aggressive nation of barbarians without their own deeply rooted national culture. It is no accident that every now and then the provocative cry, "The Russians are coming!" emanates from the White House.



The moral position of the author is in his long-standing internationalism and deep respect for the historical fate of every nation and every national culture. Indeed, national culture is the spiritual environment for the development of personality. Just as a man's body cannot exist without air, water and food, his spirit will decay if he is surrounded by trinkets of a mass consumer culture with which the average man in the West so zealously stuffs himself. Indeed, its appearance in our country is not a rarity. We must think about whom we are raising. A patriot? No. He is rather a cosmopolitan Philistine for whom his native land is the place where they pay more and where it is easier to lead a mindless existence.

V. Chivilikhin's book also forces us to think about where the native land starts for us. With every page the author affirms that it begins not "with the spring song of the starling" and not even with "true comrades" but with its centuries-long history, and with man's consciousness of his place in a society of people who are close to him in spirit and in blood.

It seems to me that the lines from the last letter of Vasiliy Makrovich Shukshin could serve as an epigraph to the novel-essay of V. Chivilikhin: "Make sure that everything was not in vain: our songs, our stories, our incredible difficulties in victory, our suffering--do not give all of this away for a pinch of tobacco. We knew how to live. Remember that. Be a man."

12662

CSO: 1800/1543

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN RAYKOM SECRETARY ON PYARNU AGROINDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 17 Jun 83 p 3

[Interview with V. Udam, first secretary of the Pyarnuskiy Party Raykom, by M. Roginskiy and L. Sher: "Man is the Basis for Everything"]

[Text] At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that just took place a high evaluation was given to the work of several rural party raykoms, including the Pyarnuskiy. It was emphasized that they approached the creation of agro-industrial associations primarily as a problem of establishing new relations among people who are joined together by a single goal, a single interest and responsibility for the final results of common work. The Plenum noted the special concerns manifested by these workers for satisfying the social and cultural demands of the people and the development of democratic fundamentals in the administration of production.

Today the first secretary of the Pyarnuskiy Party Raykom, V. Udam, answers the questions of correspondents of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA.

[Question] We have prepared for this meeting for a long time, Val'ter Yaanovich, since the time of the creation of the Pyarnuskiy Rayon agro-industrial association. It was just before that that you were elected first secretary in this rayon and it's no accident that we're connecting these events, is it?

[Answer] (smiling) It's no accident. As you know I worked previously in Vilyandi. A rayon agro-industrial association was created there. Much has been written about its operation. Mainly about its successes. But we sensed a certain narrowness of the structure at that time. And here in Pyarnu we decided to develop an experiment.

[Question] We know what this led to. The annual milk production in the rayon increased from 77,000 to 87,500 tons, and meat--from 16,800 to 18,500 tons . . .

[Answer] The dynamics could have been even more impressive were it not for the extreme conditions in animal husbandry last year.

[Question] Even at the time of the creation of the Pyarnuskiy RAPO you made what one might call a program statement: the development of agricultural production in the rayon will be provided primarily as a result of bringing up backward farms.

[Answer] This course is understandable. It is more economical to bring the yields, weight gains and milk production up to the average level than to proceed from high achievements to higher ones. Let us take a statistic now. Four years ago of the 30 farms in the rayon 9 had a level of profitability of less than 7 percent. And today there are none like this, and only 4 have not reached the 25 percent profitability level, that is, as is generally thought, the level that provides for normal reproduction.

[Question] Hence the question--about the mechanism of the influence of the RAPO . . .

[Answer] We proceed from this principle: man is the basis for everything. And therefore the key to advancement is the retention of rural personnel. From the centralized fund of the association, which the agricultural administration did not have previously, the first thing was to supplement the material incentive funds of the backward farms. In order to stop the migration of labor force. And the state resources and limits on the construction were redistributed in favor of those same backward farms. Here we took advantage of the association's right to determine the structure of capital investments. Previously 20 percent went for social development, but now about 50 percent does. And if, for example, during the years of the 9th Five-Year Plan they constructed roughly 300 apartments on the farms of the rayon, under the 10th Five-Year Plan they constructed twice as many, and almost 400 of them were constructed in the last 2 years of the five-year plan, that is, after the creation of the RAPO. And under this five-year plan it is intended to put 1,000 apartments into operation.

[Question] Things have been augmented, redistributed and changed . . . from your words one can conclude that it is enough for the RAPO council to make a business decision and everything will proceed smoothly. But we know, for example, what it means to suggest to interkolkhoz construction workers that they construct not large farms from prefabricated structures, but residential buildings made of brick and other labor-intensive objects . . .

[Answer] Yes, the plan is indeed more difficult for these objects. But it is not by accident that the interkolkhoz construction organization is a full-fledged member of the association. The builders know that the RAPO will look out for their concerns. Although they do not yet deposit their funds into the centralized RAPO funds, even their bonuses are paid from these funds.

[Question] We have traveled throughout the rayon many times. We have seen new residential settlements such, for example, as on the Edazi Kolkhoz, secondary schools in Audru and Tystamaa, regional kindergartens and store-dining rooms. And everywhere the achievements have begun precisely with new construction in the social sphere.

Here we should like to refer to the example of the Khalinga kolkhoz, one of our neighbors, which is undoubtedly well known, but we are assuming that it will not be without interest to the readers.

Even when approaching Pyarnu-Yaagupi, where the kolkhoz center is located, attention is drawn to a whole area of multi-apartment buildings and cottages that are already completed or under construction. One can see that in many places the level of comfort is much greater than in new construction projects in cities. We have in mind the spacious kitchens and subsidiary facilities, the quality of finishing, and the sound insulation. And the cottages have everything that a rural resident can need. For example, 2 kitchens--one for the family and one, with an exit to the yard, for the cattle. A boiler room with 2 boilers--for liquid and solid fuel. Cellars for keeping potatoes, vegetables and other supplies. Not to mention the bath, the spacious foyer faced with stone, 4 large rooms, and 2 attic rooms--for a shop and for drying laundry.

Directly from the house is an individual exit into the hothouse which has pipes for central heating. Such a structure costs a good deal--30,000 rubles. But the kolkhoz pays half of this sum, the owner deposits 6,000 rubles immediately, and the remainder is paid off in 20 years. "A reliable anchor for the kolkhoz family. Nothing can entice them to move from here," the secretary of the Khalinga party committee, Yu. Leppik, remarked to us.

But the almost completed technical center of the kolkhoz made perhaps no less of an impression on us than these cottages did.

Here you must imagine an immense building intended for preventive maintenance and repair of the entire complicated fleet of machines and mechanisms of a large farm: in this case approximately 200 tractors, trucks and combines plus plows, seeders and so forth. The building is unique in its own way since the standard design was essentially perfected and expanded not only to increase the production capacity of the center, but also to create conditions for the labor and life of the workers that fully meet the criteria of a modern industrial enterprise. There are no extras like a rose garden, a swimming pool or goldfish, but it shows maximum concern for the human being who is supposed to be working here.

[Answer] One must say that here we are dealing with a very interesting phenomenon. There is a merging, an interweaving of two infrastructures--production and social. Working conditions in our day are a social factor. And the chairman of Khalinga, Lembit Tamvere, who was previously the head engineer of the neighboring advanced kolkhoz Edazi is well aware of this.

[Question] The achievements of Khalinga during the 6 years of management by L. Tamvere are beyond doubt. We were given some information: the volume of products sold more than doubled, the milk yield per cow increased from 3,000 to 4,000 kilograms, the net income more than tripled and amounted to 1,144,000 rubles last year, and the profitability reached 44.2 percent. And this is on a kolkhoz which has less than 400 workers. But we also noted a coincidence: the years of the especially intensive advancement of the farm are also the years of the activity of the Pyarnuskiy RAPO.

[Answer] There is nothing to hide here. The Khalinga, being a backward farm at one time, was one of the first to experience the advantages of the association. Primarily in the form of the same limits and funds. We now collect them from it according to the norms for an advanced farm.

[Question] It turns out that you have been less concerned about the leading farms than about the backward ones?

[Answer] That is the crux. They are capable of being concerned about themselves. On a shared basis with other farms of the region, the Khalinga, for example, is constructing a kindergarten, has completed renovation of the hospital and has constructed a music school. With this I want to emphasize that the redistribution of state capital investments has not led to a reduction of construction on strong farms--they have begun to utilize their own funds more extensively for this. And now, in the 5th year of operation of the association, we can say that the majority of the regions have secondary schools, houses of culture or clubs, sports facilities, kindergartens, consumer service centers and medical institutions.

[Question] There is also another side to the inclination to give priority to regional centers. What about the so-called unpromising settlements? For instance, the former centers of farms that are now consolidated? We have seen what they have become in many rayons of the republic . . .

[Answer] You have touched on one of our key problems. I will say frankly that it was extremely difficult to make a decision here. The Vilyandi experience helped. It showed that the course toward creating regional centers must be combined with a certain decentralization. For instance, in the vicinity of a large farm there absolutely must be a well-arranged village for animal husbandry workers. Nor can one forget about our land which is broken into small pieces. If, say, on the Don a farm has a dozen or so large areas, here even a small farm has several hundred areas. And this involves daily trips for the people and driving technical equipment several dozens of kilometers...this is why a decision was made to restore small villages and even farmsteads [khutora]. And we began with the schools because it is precisely the consolidation of the schools that led to a situation where dozens of families were taken away from their familiar places.

[Question] On the Kyul'vaya kolkhoz we discussed the history of the restoration of the school there. Without it a farm that was once prosperous was declared "unpromising" and completely went to pieces. It is good that the people there turned out to be stubborn. Officially, the school was closed and the teachers were transferred. But the kolkhoz chairman and the specialists themselves began to conduct lessons and thus retained the farm's personnel. Now the republic Ministry of Education has recognized this school not only de facto, but also de jure.

[Answer] A far-sighted decision was made on Kyul'vaya, and we have supported it as much as we could. But our support is not always earned. The construction of schools relies on departmental barriers: the Ministry of Education has no funds, and the farms have money, but there are no limits to "pledge" it.

In general it is absolutely clear to us that each farm should have at least an 8-year school. In principle, rural children should receive a secondary education in a rural school. This is the only way it is possible to attract young personnel.

We also think that the children should generally not be transported to school. It is necessary to have more flexible children's day nurseries with 3 classes of primary school.

[Question] But you have extra room in the kindergartens.

[Answer] And at the same time there are long waiting lists. This is another consequence of consolidation. Children are transported to a remote kindergarten for the entire week. And not every mother will agree to this. This means that it is necessary to construct kindergarten-day nurseries not for 280 or even for 140 children, but for 50. A good solution, in our opinion, would be to create day groups of children on the basis of the standard apartment. Imagine, 10-12 children and with them 1 pensioner, who, naturally, would receive additional payment.

[Question] This practice has been adopted, as we know, in Czechoslovakia and the GDR . . .

[Answer] But our sanitary rules will not permit it. They say there are not enough toilets or washrooms, and the beds will be crowded. But is it better to leave the children without supervision?

[Question] As we understand it, Val'ter Yaanovich, decentralization and development of the regions not only impedes, but also augments one another.

[Answer] Undoubtedly. For this same Vilyandi experience has convinced us of a number of important advantages of regionalization. They are manifested, for example, in the sphere of socialist competition. A regional level has appeared. Two or 3 farms that have approximately equal conditions "compete" fairly successfully themselves. And when all 3 were competing with dozens of farms the backward ones simply had no chances of taking prizes and, consequently, they lost their incentives. And the possibilities of mutual supervision and exchange of experience were much more limited. Now a psychological community of interests has appeared in the regions. New traditions have arisen.

The regions have formed new social agencies--councils for coordination of economic and educational work and councils for propaganda. They include managers of farms and party, trade-union and Komsomol workers. Such councils have made it possible to step up educational work in the collectives and to reach each worker. Regions have also combined the forces of propagandists and lecturers, and they have strengthened the material and technical base for party and economic education. In the regions training days are held first on one, and then on another farm. They prepare for them. This is useful for the organizing farm and it also makes it possible to find out what the neighbors are doing and how they are doing it. Or there is the tradition of the going-to-pasture day. This is a business holiday. They discuss tasks and problems of the forthcoming pasture period. Of course there is also the festive part.

In the Toriskiy region, for example, the machine operators gather together before planting. And every 10 days they sum up the results of their competition, and each time they gather the results from another farm. The region council issues bonuses. They may not be very large, but they play a great stimulating role.

[Question] Well, let us summarize. We know that this year you have "set aim" to obtain from each of 100 hectares of agricultural land 1,060 quintals of milk and 214 quintals of meat. This is a very high goal. And more than 20 million rubles in profit. This means that there will also be considerably greater possibilities of social development. Why do you think that you have managed to succeed where others have not managed yet so far?

[Answer] You noted this correctly: "so far." Our RAPO is 5 years old, you know. Naturally we have managed to achieve more. And, of course, it is very important that we managed to form the RAPO as an actual collective agency and to select for the association staff enthusiastic people who think the same way. This, incidentally, is not simple. One cannot mechanically transfer the work habits of agricultural administrations to the RAPO. The RAPO is an economic agency. And every worker in it is the master of his section and is obligated to think about how to manage best, least expensively and most effectively.

[Question] And we assume that a high rating was given to the efforts of the Pyarnuskiy RAPO by those 200 people who last year moved here to live and work on the farms of the rayon.

11772

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## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CPSU CC JUNE 1983 PLENUM

GRI60830 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has held a routine meeting. The presidium discussed a question about measures for propagating the material of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the June 1983 Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The presidium also discussed the question of verification of the adopted decisions and laws.

It was noted in the adopted resolution of the presidium that the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the program suggestions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Y. U. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the plenum and the results of the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the June 1983 Plenum of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee are highly significant to the solution of the political, economic and sociocultural tasks. Wide-ranging tasks were specified in these documents. These tasks will require strengthening ideological and political work in all spheres of life and present the people's deputies council with an action program and an active and purposeful mission to educate workers in the spirit of strengthening discipline and improving organization and responsibility in every sector of work. The presidium envisaged measures aimed at implementing the activity of the people's deputies councils and their executive committees in the spirit of these decisions.

It was recommended that deputies of the Supreme Soviet and the republic's local councils meet periodically with voters to clarify this material and to elucidate matters related to the questions of fulfilling the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The meeting discussed a question about the organization and implementation of proposals and remarks that came up during the discussion of the USSR draft law on labor collectives and improvement of the role of these collectives in managing enterprises, institutions and organizations. The executive committees of the rayon and city people's deputies councils are tasked with reviewing the proposals for questions concerning their spheres and with taking the necessary measures on them. As for remarks and laws falling under the authority of other organs and organizations, these executive committees are to submit proposals.



B. E. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech on these two questions.

The meeting heard a report by F. T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, on the progress made in fulfilling the Armenian SSR Law on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1983. The presidium tasked the rayon and city people's deputies councils with maintaining control over the decisions of the May and November 1983 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums; with giving guidance on the instructions of Comrade Y. U. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and with taking the necessary measures to maintain the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plans and socialist pledges of the rayons and cities during this year. They were also tasked with devoting special attention to the practical implementation of the Food Program, to the growth of production efficiency, to the rational use of labor and material resources, and to the strengthening of contractual discipline and labor discipline.

The presidium discussed reports by S. S. Melkonyan, chairman of the Aragatsk Rayon People's Deputies Council Executive Committee, and by V. A. Sukiasyna, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kalininsk People's Deputies Council, on the work for international education of the population and adopted a relevant resolution. Referring to the positive work done in this regard, this resolution stressed the necessity of further implementing this work in light of the decisions and material of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The meeting also heard a report by G. R. Barihyán, chairman of the construction and construction materials industry commission of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, on the progress made in fulfilling the plans for the construction and opening of schools, kindergartens, institutes, and public health centers in the republic. The presidium noted that the councils' executive committees together with the ministries of industry and agricultural construction and the subordinate organizations are doing positive work in the field of fulfilling on a timely basis 1983 plans for the construction and opening of the specified projects and drew their attention to the elimination of shortcomings existing in this work.

The presidium heard a report by P. R. Amiryan, chairman of the planning and budget commission of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, on the work of the executive committees of the Kafansk and Kadzharansk city People's Deputies Councils for consistent use of the means allocated to the social development of cities, enterprises and organizations in the cities and adopted a relevant resolution. The resolution noted that the executive committees of the said city councils, in general, had fulfilled the plans for social development and for the consistent use of the means allocated for this purpose. It also approved the recommendations of the commission for further implementing the work for fulfilling the tasks of social development.

CSO: 1830/403

## REGIONAL

### CHECHEN-INGUSHETIA TAKES MEASURES AGAINST BAD LEADERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by V. Artemenko: "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership": "References"]

[Excerpts] Chechen-Ingush ASSR--For several years now, before promoting a particular worker in Chechen-Ingushetia, the party committees have not only asked for references from the primary party organization but have also taken account of opinions of the people working alongside him and the opinion of the collective. This helps them to get to know the person better and to avoid blunders. Every appointment to a post is preceded by painstaking preparatory checking.

In short, much is being done in the republic to improve cadre selection. Yet infringements have not been eradicated either. Recently, for example, A. Yusupov, former second secretary of Nozhay-Yurtovskiy Raykom, and Z. Kadiyev, former deputy chairman of the Rayispolkom, were expelled from the party and convicted for bribetaking. How could such a thing happen? I spoke about this with hero of socialist labor N. Vedernikov, senior operator of Grozny's V. I. Lenin Oil Refinery and member of the party obkom bureau:

"We always see to it that a leader is versed in production matters and fulfills the plan. Of course, this principle is basically sound. But something else also must not be overlooked--what is the person's moral makeup? I will state frankly that a skilled organizer does not always make a good educator."

Of course, the honored worker is right. It is precisely the moral maturity of certain executives that has been found wanting. There are still many instances in the republic of manifestations of private-ownership mentality, thefts of socialist property, and abuses of official positions. Mutual covering up, bribetaking, and speculation have not been eradicated. It happens that a person tries to get a leading post at all costs. Frequently, he even openly solicits it. This stems, as a rule, not from the interests of the common cause but from personal gain. Approximately 300 such good-for-nothing leaders, who used their official position for mercenary motives, have been dismissed in the republic in the course of 5 years.

The party obkom is increasing its exactingness toward leading cadres. Thus, the leaders of enterprises, ministries, and departments who failed to ensure the

fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan were called to account at one of the bureau sessions. Their work received an impartial evaluation. Construction Administration Chief E. Ismailov and Agriculture Minister S. Kirillov were severely warned. A. Almaskhanov, leader of Chechingavtodor, M. Visaitov, leader of Checheningushvodstroy, and Sh. Matsayev, General Director of the Terek Association, were reprimanded for serious omissions. The obkom bureau obliged G. Yatsenko, Director of Groznetf-orgsintez, to ensure the maximum use of capacities.

It was decided at the bureau session to reflect the leaders' unsatisfactory work in their personal files. Here, for example, is what was written about Food Industry Minister T. Bogatyrev: "He has shown himself to be a poor organizer and an unenterprising, incompetent leader, whose words are frequently at variance with his actions. He evaluates his activity uncritically and exercises superficial leadership of subordinate enterprises. He is arrogant in his treatment of subordinates. T. Bogatyrev has repeatedly been reprimanded by obkom secretaries and the bureau for these and other shortcomings, but he has still not drawn conclusions from the criticism...."

It should be noted that, while making a critical assessment of the leaders' work, the obkom bureau also paid very serious attention to the activity of the Republic Council of Ministers and obliged it to give its subdivisions businesslike assistance in organizing rhythmic, stable work. The obkom intends to return soon to the work of laggard ministries and departments. And, if the situation does not change, those workers of the council of ministers who are directly responsible for a given sector will be called strictly to account.

The party obkom and raykoms have analyzed their own work over the past year. Their executives also received corresponding assessments. Reports by farm leaders who fail to fulfill the plans were heard at a session of the party gorkom and raykom bureaus and in primary party organizations. The activity of the leader of every subdivision was evaluated. Measures of party influence were adopted against negligent people.

All this enables party committees to tackle the education of leaders more concretely. The assessments, it must be said, have "worked." And this has a positive impact on matters.

CSO: 1800/1500

## REGIONAL

### PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT EXAMINES AZERBAIJAN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING

PM261426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 83 First Edition p 7

[Report by own correspondent L. Tairov: "I Would Love To Learn Russian, but..."]

[Excerpts] Baku--Many Azerbaijanis develop an affection and a love for the Russian language from early childhood. They hear it spoken on the street, at work--whether in the workshop, the oilfield, or the plantation--at home, and in the theater.

Many teachers specializing in Russian have now been trained from the ranks of the republic's Azerbaijanis. Azerbaijan's M. F. Akhundov Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute plays the main role in this. A large detachment of academic cadres and a strong teaching staff have been concentrated there. The institute's alumni are working all over Azerbaijan--in big cities and in tiny and remote villages.

The teaching of Russian to schoolchildren, especially in rural areas, still leaves much to be desired however. And it is not so much the teachers' fault as their misfortune. Those who train local school specialist cadres are most to blame, for nowadays you cannot get by with only the services of specialists trained in vuzes in other republics. The main emphasis should be put on training [a] highly skilled teacher of one's own in the republic's Russian Language Institute.

Several years ago the institute at long last began enrolling mainly rural school leavers. We will not reappraise this good intention now, but it offers many advantages. First, youngsters from rural areas invariably return home to the village or rayon (since their families and relatives are there and they are attached to their birthplace, circle of friends and so on). Second, who could be more well liked by children in rural areas than a local who has had a higher education? The institute now sends about 500 of its graduates a year to rural areas.

But if you walk along a corridor or visit the institute's libraries and hostel, it is clear that Russian speech does not predominate. Why not? The answer is painfully simple: after having no local Russian-speaking environment, many schoolchildren in rural areas also, unfortunately, have none in college either.

As a result, a proportion of students have an imperfect command of the spoken language even after several years' study. What can you subsequently expect of such a teacher? And in some cases such a teacher's students can neither speak Russian nor understand spoken Russian even in their 10th year.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee recently thoroughly and fully examined the M. I. Akhundov Institute's work. It transpired that the students' results were poor and that academic standards and vocational training were not up to scratch. The blame was laid at the door of the Nasiminskiy party raykom and the Azerbaijan Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

Steps are now being taken at the institute to radically improve the teaching and educational process. In particular, work has begun on creating a genuinely Russian linguistic environment there. A range of issues in helping to raise the standard of vocational training and the teaching and education of specialists is being examined. This includes increasing the enrollment and selection of matriculants and organizing a "foundation" course for those students who require it. More visits are being made to the country's other specialized academic institutions. It is believed that Communists will display great energy and persistence in these useful changes.

It is thought that this policy will enable the Institute to train the fully fledged teaching cadres needed in cities and rural areas and to fully satisfy Azerbaijanis' increasing desire to study the language of international intercourse and the language of the friendship of our motherland's peoples.

CSO: 1830/405

## REGIONAL

### BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE EMPHASIZES RUSSIAN IN SCHOOLS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "In the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Bureau of the BCP Central Committee [Communist Party of Belorussia] considered the question of additional measures for improving the study of the Russian language in the schools of general education and other educational institutions of the republic. Under conditions of the country's unified popular economics makeup, internationalization of all aspects of public life, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the mutual enrichment and blossoming of the cultures of the peoples of the USSR, free command of the Russian language in addition to one's native tongue has become a vital necessity and a demand for each inhabitant of the republic.

A decree by the BCP Central Committee and the BSSR Council of Ministers on this question set down measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of teaching the Russian language in institutions of learning and particularly in schools where Belorussian is the teaching language, at improving the quality of training and retraining of teaching staff, at increasing the output of textbooks, handbooks, dictionaries and literary works to completely satisfy the young people who are aspiring to have a thorough command of the Russian language.

The Bureau of the BCP Central Committee discussed progress of the implementation of the republic's intended comprehensive scientific and technical program, "Quality" [Kachestvo] and determined additional measures for increasing the technical level and quality of products made by republic enterprises. It was noted that in the republic 3,970 types of articles bearing the state emblem of quality are produced.

At the same time, a number of associations and enterprises are not providing the planned production volume growth rate of the higher category of quality. Republic ministries and departments are not exercising effective control over fulfillment of the quotas established by the program. Individual types of products with the state emblem of quality do not conform to the best domestic and worldwide specimens. The technological level of bicycles, cameras, watches and certain other goods for popular consumption is slowly improving. Quotas presented by the BSSR Council of Ministers for further improving the technological level and quality of production during the current 5-year plan were approved.

The question of facts on the diversion of facilities intended for the development of agriculture was discussed at the meeting. The Bureau of the BCP Central Committee made it incumbent upon the ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, the party obkoms and obispolkoms to take decisive measures to eliminate disruptions in this regard.

The Bureau of the BCP Central Committee considered other questions of economic and social life and party organizational and ideological work.

12262

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## REGIONAL

### UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS 1983 HARVEST PREPARATIONS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Report: "In the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party"]

[Text] Preparations for and the accomplishment of the 1983 harvest were considered in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, with the participation of leaders of the republic's ministries and departments which are a part of the agroindustrial complex, the Trade-Union Council of the Ukrainian SSR, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and the mass media and means of propaganda. Participants were briefed by Yu.A. Kolomiyets, candidate member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

It was noted during the discussion that this year, 1983, is the first year of practical implementation of the principles worked out at the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the National Food Program approved at the plenum. The end results in agriculture will be determined to a crucial degree by the pace and the quality of the harvesting operations.

In view of the fact that this year's harvest will be started considerably earlier than usual, the following task has been set for us: to assure that all of the harvesting machinery and transport equipment, threshing and storage facilities are readied within the next few days for the mowing, threshing and storage of the early grain crops. The threshing of the grain crops must be accomplished within a period of no more than 10-12 workdays on each farm. Ministry and department leaders A.I. Tovstankovskiy, N.A. Korzh, V.A. Lisitsyn, N.F. Kulinich, I.I. Shmatol'yan, F.P. Golovchenko and V.L. Filonenko, and the chairmen of the oblispolkoms have been charged with personal responsibility for the timely preparation of all the elements in the harvesting process.

Attention was also directed to the need to accelerate the preparation of all the equipment and materials for harvesting the late crops--sugar beets, corn, sunflowers, potatoes and other vegetables and fruits.

It has been recommended that the councils of the agroindustrial associations universally establish the progressive methods and forms of labor organization for the machine operators, the brigade contract, harvesting and transport complexes and groups. They are to assure highly productive operation of the



transport equipment, the extensive adoption of centralized shipments of grain, sugar beets and other freight and the delivery of products by tractor-trailer rigs according to fixed timetables.

The importance of preserving all of the crop was especially stressed. Everything raised must be harvested promptly and well. Everything harvested must be preserved reliably and well.

The party obkoms are required to strictly monitor the work of the republic's industrial enterprises to see that each of them scrupulously fulfills its assignments for the shipment of machinery, equipment, spare parts, mineral fertilizers and other materials and supplies for agriculture and seeks possibilities for moving up the target dates for their delivery to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses as much as possible.

The leaders of the ministries and departments concerned and the procurement and processing enterprises are assigned the task of assuring the precise and uninterrupted functioning of elevators, depots and other storage facilities, sugar refineries and canning plants, improving the technology used for storing and processing the products, and expanding the procurement of crops where they are grown.

It was pointed out that we have to improve the use of irrigated land and set up round-the-clock operation of all the sprinkler equipment.

It is very important, the fact was underscored in the discussion, to assure the timely and good preparation of the soil for the winter crops, to stockpile the required quantity of seed for the zoned and projected varieties of winter and spring crops for next year.

It is extremely important this year to provide adequate quantities of coarse and succulent feed for the livestock on each kolkhoz and sovkhos. It has been recommended that a double-shift operation be set up for the preparation, haylage and silage, and a 24-hour operation for the production of grass meal and cuttings. In all cases, wages are to be based not only on the amount of feed stockpiled, but also on its quality.

The primary party organizations have a special role during the important period. The results of the harvest campaign are the indicator of the aggressiveness of the party organizations, of their ability to conduct mass political work, to assure good organization and discipline, to mobilize the workers to accomplish their tasks. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are expected to organize effective socialist competition in the harvest work.

The oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the ministries and departments involved and the trade union organs have been charged with providing proper trade, personal and medical services and cultural activities for the workers engaged in harvesting and hauling the crops.

The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party heard a report from the Vinnitsa Oblast party committee on the organizational and political work being performed by oblast party organizations to mobilize the working collectives to

fulfill the plans for 1983 and for the 11th five-year period, and to enhance the effectiveness of industrial production.

A resolution adopted on this matter states that in accordance with decisions coming out of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and with instructions from Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations of enterprises and associations are to focus the efforts of oblast workers upon the fulfillment of plans for economic and social development and for the enhancement of production effectiveness. In certain of the collectives, however, the tasks involved in converting the economy to the intensive path development and the strengthening of planning and labor discipline are not being carried out with adequate persistence.

The party obkom and the oblispolkom are required to take effective steps to make up the lag which has developed for a number of indices in the fulfillment of plans for the five-year period, and to achieve more efficient use of materials and labor. Together with the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan and the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, they have been assigned the task of determining the causes of the unsatisfactory performance by a number of enterprises in the oblast sugar industry, to achieve better utilization of their capacities and to prepare them promptly and well for processing the 1983 beet crop. Attention was directed to the need to perfect the style and the methods employed for overseeing the economy, to enhance the responsibility of the cadres for their assigned jobs and to increase party influence in the crucial production sectors.

11499

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## REGIONAL

### UKRAINE 'ZNANIYE' SOCIETY URGES IMPROVEMENT IN PROPAGANDA WORK

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 24 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by RATAU: "To Increase the Effectiveness of Lecture Propaganda"]

[Text] The tasks of further improvement of the activities of republic 'Znaniye' Society organizations and the increase in quality and effectiveness of the lecture propaganda in the light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed at the joint Plenum of the Board of Administration of the 'Znaniye' Society of the Ukraine SSR and the republic Council of People's Universities, which took place on 22 July in Kiev.

The speaker: chairman of the Board of Administration of the 'Znaniye' Society of the Ukraine SSR, Academician of the Ukraine SSR Academy of Sciences I. I. Lyashko and other speakers noted that now the main task for the society members is to considerably improve the lecture propaganda of the society organizations and the people's universities with the consideration of the major and complex tasks which the party deals with in the process of perfecting developed socialism. The most important purpose of the lecture propaganda is the explanation of the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, of its statements and conclusions, presented in the speech of the Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. The provisions for the high level of propaganda in those areas of knowledge, which form the ideological-political conscience of the people should be made. For the purpose of this goal, communal-political readings on the theoretical and socioeconomic problems of mature socialism are being organized in the oblast centers. So are Days of Science and scientific-theoretical conferences.

The necessity of strengthening the connection between the lecture work and the tasks of labor collectives, and of the utilization of the effective forms of such work for the propaganda of the achievements of science, technology and the experiences of the front-rank workers and initiators was noted. The primary purpose of the lecturers is to increase the propaganda of knowledge which assists in speeding-up scientific-technological progress, and in shifting the economy to the intensive path of development, an increase in labor productivity, rational utilization of production potential, economizing in all types of resources, and improvement in the quality of work. The Kiev city organization of the 'Znaniye' Society can serve as an example. There are more than 450 lecture halls and lecture series in the city; extensive propaganda work is

carried out by the scientists of the Ukraine SSR Academy of Sciences institutes, or many VUZes and the branch scientific-research institutes.

The plenum addressed its attention in particular to the tasks of reinforcement of the work in regard to forming the scientific Marxist-Leninist views of the workers, especially, that of youth, and to the perfecting of labor education. The military-patriotic education of workers and the propaganda of Leninist national policies of the CPSU will be reinforced; the deeper uncovering of the humanistic meaning of internationalism, and the integral unity of national and all-state interests will be carried out.

The important directions of the lecturers' work in the 'Znaniye' Society are the propaganda of the socialist way of life and norms, and the principles of communist morality, and forming the spiritual culture of the Soviet people, their exposure to the better samples of literature and art of socialist realism.

The necessity to increase the effectiveness and aggressiveness in the lecture propaganda was discussed at the plenum. The high mission of the lecturers is, as the speakers noted, to carry to the people the truth about the peace-loving Leninist international policies and the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet State, which are directed towards arms race control and the fundamental normalization of international relations.

There are more than 11,000 people's universities working in the republic. They have become an important form of the workers' education. Together with this, the speakers noted, the level of the learning process is not high in some universities; the utilization of active learning forms, such as seminars, preparation of reports, and course and diploma projects is weak.

The question of improvement of the lecturers' work to insure the high quality of their presentations and perfecting of the forms of oral propaganda, and the increase in the effectiveness of publications of the society were in the center of attention of the plenum.

The plenum asserted the actions concerning the further perfecting of the activities of the 'Znaniye' Society and the people's universities, and the increase in quality and effectiveness of the lecture propaganda in the light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum CC CPSU.

The Head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine Comrade L. M. Kravchuk spoke at the plenum.

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## REGIONAL

### OBKOM CHIEF SEES TIE BETWEEN LAX LABOR HABITS, VESTIGES OF PAST

[Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 19, May 1983 (signed to press 3 May 1983) published on page 5 an 1800 word article entitled "The Collective Educates" by I. I. Skiba, first secretary of the Ivano-Frankovsk Obkom. Skiba's article focuses on the importance of the collective in strengthening labor discipline and organization in order to increase national wealth without resorting to capital investment. He writes that party, trade union, and economic management organizations should take a "complex approach" to the problems of educating workers and exert the influence of the collective on their "hearts and minds." Good results have been obtained in some of the oblast's industrial associations, he says, by the "creative" application of the Shchekino method and by the use of moral encouragement in conjunction with material incentives. However, the agricultural sector presents different problems. "A special approach, appropriate to the specific conditions and social structure" in the Sub-Carpathian region is needed, he says. Skiba explains that the Sub-Carpathian region and surrounding oblasts were in the past characterized by seasonal migrating labor, and that later many had become accustomed to leading this kind of life. Many people in rural areas, he says, do not work in the public economy and lead an "idle" way of life. Purely administrative measures have not been successful in overcoming this problem. Local party committees have been conducting meetings and discussions with rural inhabitants, particularly the youth, about the necessity of engaging in socially useful work. In some rayons workers and service personnel in rural areas have been drawn into agricultural work, and individual farmers have been drawn into non-agricultural work in order to ensure more regular and useful employment for the inhabitants. In this connection, Skiba comments on what he calls a "very important factor." "Where this work has been conducted weakly, private ownership, religion and other vestiges of the past and national narrow-mindedness have been manifesting themselves to a significantly greater degree. This proves once again that the individual acquires an effective tempering in citizenship, discipline, and organization more quickly when the collective assumes the role of educator. We do not consider this work completed," Skiba says, "and we will continue it patiently and persistently."

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REGIONAL

IVANOV OBLAST CHIEF ON EDUCATING WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 August 1983 publishes on page 2 a 1,400-word article entitled "Fostering Activity" by V. Klyuyev, first secretary of Ivanovo Oblast. He writes about the educational and ideological work being conducted among the labor force of the oblast in order to strengthen labor discipline and improve production. Klyuyev states that, because light industry prevails in the oblast and women predominate in the labor force, a differentiated approach is being followed in which the special needs of women are taken into account.

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